The New-York Times.

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ERIE RAILROAD STRIKE.

Two Hundred Men Discharged at Piermont---They Drive Off the New Employes.

Twenty-five Metropolitan Volunteers Dispatched to the Scene of Riot.

THE RIOTERS ARMED WITH MUSKETS AND CANNON.

A large number of laborers are employed by the Erie Railroad Company, at their freight terminus, on the Hudson, at Piedmont, to unload barges and handle the freight which is received at that point. About 200 men are employed there the year round, except in the coldest part of Winter, when the ice obstructs navigation, and prevents the passage of their freight boats up the North River. Following the lead of other large establishments, the Superintendent last week announced to the laborers that their wages, after the 1st of December, would be reduced from $1 to 75 cents per day. This announcement was the signal for a general murmur of discontent throughout the ranks of the laborers, and who, after consultation together, notified the Superintendent that they would not work at the reduced rate; alleging that the increased expense of living and the presence of a cold Winter made it impossible for them to feed and clothe themselves and their families upon six shillings per day. After parleying with the men for a time, they were finally all discharged, and notified that others would be hired in the City to take their places. But determined not to be ousted in this manner, the discharged resolved that they would resist unto death the employment of any gang at the reduced rates. Heedless of their threats, however, the Superintendent came to the City and hired two hundred laborers, who were got together and sent up to Piermont on Thursday. They found upon their arrival the whole place up in arms and ready to give them a warm reception. They attempted to land, but were warned off, but being placed alongside the dock by the steamboat there was no alternative but to land and vindicate their claim to hold the place against the rebels. Clubs, stones and missiles of all kinds were now put in requisition, and the invading and repelling forces were joined in a fierce contest. The new comers were seized and pitched into the dock, they were pummeled with shillelaghs and fists until they were obliged to beat a retreat. They entrenched themselves on board the boat, put their wounded under the care of the surgeon, (the cook,) and waited for the steamer to carry them back to the City.

When they arrived here, and reported the state of affairs at Piermont, the Agent of the Company immediately applied to the Superintendent of Police for advice and assistance. He represented that the Sheriff, with a *posse*, was on the ground at Piermont, but without further assistance was wholly powerless to manage the strikers. The Superintendent informed him that, as the disturbed district was outside of his jurisdiction, he could not render the direct aid of his force, but would offer them the privilege of volunteering to the number of twenty-five men. They were apportioned in the following manner: the Second, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth and Fourteenth Precints might each furnish five men. The number was very soon made up from the most resolute and daring in the respective Precincts; and each armed with his club, a Colt's Revolver, and in full Police uniform, reported himself for duty. They chose a leader from their own number. All things being now ready, about 4 o'clock last evening the two hundred laborers, escorted by the Policemen, went on board the Erie Railroad boat and departed for the scene of disturbance. It was announced that the insurgents had armed themselves with muskets, and had planted cannon upon the dock, threatening if the new recruits attempted to land, they would sink the steamer. Thus matters stood at the departure of the boat. The Superintendent of the Railroad accompanied his men, and expressed the determination to put down the revolt, and set his new men to work. A serious collision is expected.

LATEST.

TWELVE O'CLOCK MIDNIGHT.

The President of the Erie Railway Company received dispatches up to a late hour from Piermont. The steamer containing the workmen and Police force arrived opposite the landing at Piermont, shortly after dark. They found about six hundred men under arms, and the place converted into a fortress. A brass six-pounder was planted upon the landing, ready to be used against the steamboat and her party, which were warned not to approach. The leaders declared their willingness to go to work, but were determined to resist to the death the landing of any person to supersede them. The steamer was accordingly removed to a secure distance from the town, and anchored to await the events of the morning. The Policemen occupy the cabin of the boat, are well provided with the comforts of life, and intend to take it easy. Their action in the morning will depend upon the orders received from headquarters. It is claimed that under the law organizing the Metropolitan Police force, their field of operations is only bounded by the State, and that they can be moved to any point to assist in protecting the peace, or putting down insurrection.

The Treasury Estimates for 1858-59.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared the following estimates of appropriations necessary for the public service for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859. We omit fractions of dollars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 23, 1857.

SIR: Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of the 7th of January, 1846, I have the honor to transmit for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, viz.:

CIVIL LIST.

Foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, including the expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands, public buildings, expenses of courts	$9,090,603
To supply deficiencies in the revenue of the General Post-Office	3,654,900
Pensions	769,500
Indian Department	1,437,104
Army proper, &c., including miscellaneous objects	14,076,619
Military Academy	182,804
Fortifications, ordnance, &c	3,485,113
Naval estimates	13,680,448
Steam mail service	935,850
Total	$50,312,943

To the estimate are added statements showing, first, appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, made by former acts of Congress, of a specific and definite character, as follows:

Miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting revenue from customs	$4,809,910
Compensation to General Post-Office for mail service	700,000
Arming and equipping militia	200,000
Civilization of Indians	10,000
Interest on public debt	1,445,314
Total	$7,165,224

Second. Existing appropriations not required for the service of the present fiscal year, and which may be applied to the service of the year ending June 30, 1859, as follows:

CIVIL LIST.

Foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$7,350,616
Interior Department—Pension and Indian	1,341,570
War Department	3,599,920
Navy Department	4,294,479
Total	$16,586,585
Grand total	$74,064,755

There is also a statement of the several appropriations, which may be carried to the surplus fund, amounting to $566,031.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.
To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The monthly meeting of the American Institute was held on Thursday evening, General HALL in the Chair.

From the Board of Managers of the late Fair, the following financial report was submitted:

RECEIPTS.		
From the Treasurer	$1,000 00	
For admission to the Palace	27,318 89	$28,318 89
Discount on uncurrent money and unsalable bills		77 85
EXPENSES.		
Bills paid by checks	$18,100 21	
Bills paid by cash	2,885 42	$20,085 63
Balance deposited in the Butchers and Drovers' Bank this day		7,255 63
Estimated expenses unsettled		5,235 40
Leaving a surplus of		$2,000 00

The Secretary reported that 87 new members had been proposed and admitted during the last month, upon the payment of the usual initiation fee; also, that in consequence of a communication from the Library Committee, an appropriation of $62 had been made for library purposes.

The meeting then adjourned.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Kansas Question—The Secret Agent of the Administration.

The Contest for the Speakership—The Other Officers of the House, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4, 1857.

The agent of the Administration, who represented them in Kansas during the sitting of the Convention, was HENRY L. MARTIN, a shrewd and intelligent Mississippian, then and now Clerk in the Interior Department under Secretary THOMPSON. MARTIN was constantly present at the Convention caucuses, and it was chiefly through his representations and influence that the Convention determined on only a partial submission of the Constitution to the people. As the agent of the Administration his credentials were strengthened by the fact that he was at the same time a Clerk in the Government service, and his influence was paramount. Except for his interference, it is fully believed that the Judge Elmore Party, who favored a free submission of the Constitution, would have triumphed.

It was MARTIN's dispatch to Washington, also, which led the President and the *Union* to take their positions so early in favor of the Convention's action.

It is stated that although under Governor WALKER's influence the President struck from the original draft of the Message his recommendation in favor of sustaining the action of the Convention, since the Governor left he has restored it, and is determined to take bold ground in favor of the admission of Kansas at once under the Lecompton Constitution. It would seem more probable that he will not commit himself on the question either way.

The Democratic members of Congress from the Northwest are very decided in their declarations for the Walker and Douglas policy.

The rivalries for the Speakership have all been compromised, through the influence of the President. The bargain is that PHELPS shall withdraw in favor of ORR, and that the latter, when elected—as he will be—shall appoint PHELPS Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and J. GLANCY JONES Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. This arrangement makes JONES the political and PHELPS the financial leader of the House.

The contest for Printer, Clerk and Doorkeeper continues warm. For Printer, WENDELL's friends are very confident. They think he is sure of 55 votes. STEEDMAN's friends are equally confident. They say the Northwest has had no patronage in a long while, and that they will insist now on a recognition of her claims. BANKS is also gaining considerable strength. The contest will be triangular, and the danger to WENDELL's success is, that if he does not get a majority on the first or second ballot, his Southern friends will drop off and concentrate on BANKS, which will elect the latter. The chances are that there will eventually be some arrangement of union between WENDELL's and STEEDMAN's friends. Some of the latter, to-day, suspecting that ORR was playing false to them in favor of BANKS, gave him some alarming intimations of their power to retaliate. ORR promised to be a good boy, and so he will, unless he sees it safe to be treacherous, in which event he cannot resist his nature.

GEORGE W. BOWMAN, editor of the *Gazette*, at Bedford, Penn., has been determined upon by the President for Superintendent of Public Printing.

There is some little danger that MCKEON will be removed, as the President would deem this a cheap opportunity to indicate to those who are disposed to fly the track on the Kansas question, that party discipline will be rigidly enforced against rebels.

The removal of BUTTERWORTH is not contemplated.

S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

The Constitution framed by the recent Kansas Constitutional Convention, is warmly approved by Senator BIGLER and other prominent Democrats. Although Senator DOUGLAS has freely expressed himself against the Lecompton movement, the opinion is current that he will not place himself in direct antagonism to the Administration.

The appearances are that the House will effect an organization on Monday without trouble. The contest is particularly warm for Postmaster, Door-keeper and Printer.

It is now contemplated to send the President's Message in advance only to New-York, Philadelphia and Richmond. A decision in the matter will probably be arrived at to-morrow.

It is understood that the Republican caucus will be held at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania; BLAIR, of Missouri, or WASHBURN, of Maine, will probably receive the nomination for Speaker. The present intention is to make no other nominations.

The Democratic Caucus—Superintendent of Public Printing—The Naval Courts—Theatrical Enterprise.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

The Democratic members of the House of Representatives will hold their caucus on Saturday evening next. As I have heretofore stated in my dispatches, there are serious symptoms of a breeze. Strenuous efforts are making to prevent the breaking out of the storm, but with what success it would be venturous to suggest.

The Kansas question is the point of conflict. Some Northern men are exceedingly anxious to have an expression of the exact meaning of "Popular Sovereignty"—and the same sentiment actuates many gentlemen from the South. The latter hold that Slavery exists in Federal Territory by the Constitution until legislated out; and the former insist that it cannot exist at all except as the *creature* of legislation.

The Kansas question brings this other issue up for discussion and decision; and the new phase which it has recently assumed complicates it very much. Gentlemen from both sections, but especially from the South, desire to have the Party define its position, by adopting declaratory resolutions which cannot be misinterpreted.

Of course, if resolutions are introduced in the caucus, and discussion is permitted upon them, a row is inevitable; but the attempt will be made to rule them "out of order" at once, and so choke down the rebels who are impudent enough to want to know what *are* the principles they are called upon to sustain. True, the Democratic Caucus two years ago considered and adopted a set of resolutions; but the precedent will not be considered binding, as the present is a dangerous time in which to handle edge tools. I adhere to my impression that the Democracy will not give their squabbles airing until after the spoils shall have been distributed.

The President will send to the Senate immediately the nomination of a successor to Mr. SEAMAN, Superintendent of Public Printing, whose commission expires with the meeting of Congress. Who the nominee will be has not transpired. It should be some one who is a good judge of printing-paper, and who is above all corrupting influences, as he has heavy contracts for paper to give out, and fine opportunity to rob the Government, if he chooses, by collusion with contractors, and accepting from them paper equal in reams, but less in weight than their engagements call for. [Our Correspondent's dispatch above, of a later date, indicates the person fixed upon by the President for the position.—ED. TIMES.]

Lieutenant W. D. PORTER, late of the United States Navy, having applied for trial before the Naval Court of Inquiry, now sitting here, was requested by the Court to hand in a list of his witnesses. In order that he might know what witnesses he needed to summon, he asked for a statement of the charges pending against him, which, of course, was not given him. Accordingly, he handed in a list of a hundred and fifty witnesses, including the President, and various other dignitaries, all of whom had known him, his character and services. The Court murmured at this, declaring that it could not summon all these, and asking what in the world he wanted to prove by them. The Lieutenant's answer was that he would not tell *what* he wanted to prove by them, as he did not know what was charged against him. Yesterday, the case coming up for trial, the Lieutenant found that his witnesses had not been summoned, whereupon he entered his protest, and left the Court. The case excites some merriment in Naval circles.

The denizens of Washington who have looked forward with much regret to the absence of any refined place of amusement to beguile away the weary after-Congress hours throughout the Winter, have been relieved of a heavy prospective misfortune, by the announcement that Messrs. BOURCICAULT & STUART, the managers of Wallack's Theatre, have leased Carusi's Saloon, in this city, and are already busily engaged in transforming it into a neat and elegant theatre, in which to present us a succession of such entertainments as they know so well how to improvise. The saloon is to be lengthened some ten or fifteen feet, and provided with new and commodious avenues of entrance and egress. A graceful dress circle will be hung at the sides and front of the hall, leaving the floor for a spacious parquette. The walls are to be hung in Turkey red, with decorations in gold,—and in all its appointments effort will be made to please the eye and secure the greatest amount of comfort to the theatre-going public. It is estimated that the building when thus improved will accommodate a thousand or twelve hundred persons. The well-earned prestige of both the gentlemen who have embarked in this enterprise is sufficient guaranty of the character of the performances which they will provide; and everybody here looks forward to many happy evenings of instruction and delight in the new theatre. Most of the members of the foreign embassies, and leading politicians here have already entered their names as subscribers, and there is every prospect of a brilliant and successful season. The performances are to be confined almost exclusively to vaudeville, light opera and ballet. The season is expected to open about Christmas.

S.

Fugitive Slave Case in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Dec. 4.

About eight days since the agents of Dr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Frankfort, Ky., captured a fugitive slave at Naples, Illinois. When *en route* to Kentucky the negro was taken under a writ of *habeas corpus* before Judge WALLACE, who liberated him. He was immediately re-arrested, and taken before United States Commissioner REA, who, after hearing the case, decided that the negro should go back to Slavery. He was again re-arrested on a writ issued by Judge WALLACE, before whom some questions of State sovereignty are now being discussed.

It is claimed by the negro's counsel, that he is free under the Fugitive Slave law and Dred Scott decision, as well as the State Constitution.

Meanwhile, Dr. VALLANDIGHAM has been arrested on the affidavit of the negro, for kidnapping, and his case is now in progress before Mayor WALLACE.

The Craddock Murder.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Dec. 4.

The primary examination in the case of the Commonwealth of Kentucky *vs.* MILLER and others, has been closed. The seven prisoners accused by MILLER of the murder of CRADDOCK have been discharged. MILLER's testimony occupied two days. The defendants, save MILLER, severally introduced testimony proving an *alibi* and good character; also giving MILLER a bad name, and stamping him as unworthy of belief. District-Attorney CRAIG moved for the commitment of MILLER on the charge of perjury, but the Justice replied that he was already held on the charge of murder by his own confession. Tremendous applause followed from the large crowd present upon the discharge of the parties implicated by MILLER.

The Steamer America's Report.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

Captain LOTT, of the steamship *America*, publishes a card denying that the Purser withheld from the agent of the Associated Press at Halifax the report of the *Persia*, etc. Captain L. says the *Persia* and ship *Dreadnought* were recorded on the passenger list, which also contained the following:

"Nov. 23, at 8:20 A. M., passed steamship *City of Baltimore*, bound east."

Closing of the State Canals.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 4.

The Canal Commissioners here this day decided to close the New-York State Canals, on Thursday, the 10th inst., unless sooner closed by ice.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

The Southern Mail as late as due has been received. The newspapers contain nothing of importance.

The schooner *Louisa*, from New-York for Attakapas, is reported lying under Abaco, with her masts cut away. Another schooner was also alongside, assisting her.

The Baltic's News.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Dec. 4.

Nothing has yet been heard of the Collins steamship *Baltic*, now due off Cape Race. The news yact of the New-York Associated Press, and another vessel employed for the purpose, in consequence of the present very foggy weather, are off the Cape, to endeavor to obtain the *Baltic*'s advices.

Departure of the Niagara from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 4.

The British Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Boston, arrived at 1 and sailed at 3 o'clock, this morning, for Liverpool. Weather cloudy, with a light north wind.

From Boston.

THE MAYORALTY—ACQUITTAL OF SUTTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

A large meeting of citizens was held last evening, when FREDERICK W. LINCOLN was nominated for Mayor, and also a full ticket for Aldermen.

HENRY L. SUTTON, tried for killing JOHN HILTON, the "Limerick Boy," in an affray, was acquitted by the Jury, after a few minutes' deliberation.

CUMMINGS SENTENCED TO BE HUNG FOR THE MURDER OF STUMPF.—The Albany *Journal* says: "Judge GOULD, this morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, sentenced JOHN CUMMINGS to be hung on the 28th of January next, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M., for the murder of STUMPF, in Bethlehem. The Judge, in pronouncing sentence, spoke very feelingly towards the condemned, on account of his youth and his widowed mother, but very decidedly in regard to the act which he had committed. His mother was in the Court-room when the sentence of death was pronounced. She was almost frantic with grief, calling upon her son to come to her, while tears were rolling down her cheeks. It was a sorrowful scene—one in which all present sympathized with her and her son. Public opinion is strongly in favor of sparing the life of the condemned; not because he did not kill STUMPF, but because the killing was manslaughter, rather than murder. An appeal will be made to the Governor to interpose and commute the sentence, in which the friends of the condemned will be aided, doubtless, by the prosecuting officers, and perhaps the Court.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.—The office of Deputy Superintendent of Police in Brooklyn, hereafter, will be kept open at night throughout the entire week. This is a change which has long been needed.

Daguerreotype Gallery of Criminals at the Detective Police Office.

The culprits of New-York, pickpockets, burglars, shoplifters, forgers, and the whole genus of swindlers, owe no debt of gratitude to Monsieur DAGUERRE. Science is certainly on the side of morality, honesty, and the great family of virtues. The electric telegraph, a few years ago, went dead against the rogues, and now the daguerreotyping or photographing art lends itself to the same end.

At the head quarters of the Detective Police, at the corner of Broome and Elm streets, in this City, Sergeant LEFFERTS has commenced a gallery of daguerreotype portraits, which promises to do good service to the community. A few weeks since, the idea struck him that the old plan of a verbal description of a rascal's personal appearance entered on the Police books, as to height, complexion, age, &c., &c., might be greatly amended. He accordingly made arrangements with a daguerreotypist to take, in a cheap but correct manner, the portraits of such notabilities in the ranks of pickpockets, burglars, &c., as might from day to day be offered to the notice of the Police. The result, thus far, is twenty-eight likenesses of well-authenticated culprits, male and female. No portrait is taken unless the party is well known to the Police as an old and hardened offender. Nobody arrested on suspicion, of course, is taken, nor even on a second arrest after a first conviction. There must be positive proof that the man or woman, girl or boy, whose likeness is added to the Rogue's Gallery of the Detective Police, is an incorrigible offender, not driven to crime through want or temptation, but adopting it on system as a profession and means of livelihood.

It struck our reporter yesterday, on examining the portraits already executed, and in the possession of Sergeant LEFFERTS, that the rogues of the City must drive a flourishing trade. Of the twenty-eight persons exhibited, only two were badly dressed. The rest—some of them with a characteristic flashiness of appearance—were evidently on good terms with the tailor or dress-maker. The reporter's eye first rested on a notorious female shoplifter, arrayed in costly silk and jewelry, who, both day and night, may be met on the dollar side of Broadway. Another female, a noted picket, was apparently in no danger of having "nothing to wear" for some time to come, if she could manage to escape another arrest. So with the male culprits. Good broadcloth coats, velvet or satin vests of a conspicuous pattern, and plenty of jewelry. Jewelry is a predominant feature of dress in these detective police pictures. What struck our reporter again was the youth of the rascals. But few were over twenty years of age, and most of them were still less mature. The records of the criminal courts show that more than three-fourths of the crime committed in New-York is done by boys, and Sergeant LEFFERTS, with his pictures, teaches us the same thing. We are certainly not training up the child in the way he should go.

To each portrait belonging to Sergeant LEFFERTS' Gallery a number is attached. In a book kept for the purpose, the number is entered and the history of the individual, as far as known, his age, nativity, nature of his crimes, and the number of times he has been convicted, with any other interesting personal anecdote or peculiarity, are duly registered. It is Sergeant LEFFERTS' intention, when he has added a few more portraits to his list, to have them placed in a large case, in the Superintendent's room, so that everybody can inspect them. Already, some arrests have been made by means of these portraits, and three or four of the thieves so unenviably distinguished, have quitted New-York for parts unknown, convinced that DAGUERRE had put an end to their chances of success in this locality. The young thief's distich:

> "He that steals wot isn't his'n,
> When he's cotched must go to pris'n,"

is now varied to,

> "He that steals wot isn't his'n,
> When he's cotched must go and get his daguerreotype taken,"

with a certainty of going to prison in addition to thus contributing a likeness to the list of the criminal celebrities of his day and generation.

LOST OVERBOARD.—As the ship *Stag Hound*, of Boston, from China, was passing Sandy Hook inward, on Thursday, CHARLES SHEEHAN, one of the crew who was furling the skysail, fell from aloft, and striking the foretopsail yard in his descent dropped overboard and was lost.

FIVE MEN RESCUED AT SEA.—The British ship *Star* arrived at Charleston on Thursday, having on board the Captain and four men belonging to the schooner *Northern Light*, of Bucksport, Me., which was abandoned at sea on the 9th inst., in a water-logged condition.

☞ The bark *Mary C. Porter*, of Boston, before reported fallen in with on Frying Pan Shoal, abandoned, was from Santa Cruz, Cuba, for Falmouth, England, with a cargo of mahogany, H. P. TRIM, master. She was abandoned in a sinking condition, Nov. 21, lat. 33° 3' north, lon. 77°. Crew saved and taken to Wilmington, N. C.

☞ The ship *Golden Star*, at New-Orleans, experienced a severe gale on the 12th ult., in lat. 27° 5', lon. 73° 50', in which she lost her maintopgallant mast, and sprung mainmast. On the 7th ult., lat. 36° 46', lon. 65° 46' JAMES PIRIEE, of Portugal, a seaman, fell overboard and was drowned.

☞ The Newsboys' Lodging-house, where newsboys are provided with a home and instruction, is in need of assistance. C. WIEGUND, the Superintendent, to whom at No. 128 Fulton-street, contributions should be sent, says $290 would enable him to furnish comfortable Winter accommodations for 70 homeless boys. The charity deserves support.

The Walker Expedition.

From the Richmond (Va.) South.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1857.

Those favorably disposed towards the Walker expedition have had their hopes in the great enterprise of the Regenerator of Central America renewed by the late advices from the Isthmus, an effort to discredit or contort which has been very industriously made here by Gen. WALKER's enemies, but been coldly received on all sides. The civil war which has been declared between Nicaragua and Costa Rica has a peculiar significance, aside from the Transit matter, and manifests a settled hostility on the part of the first Republic towards Costa Rica, and a determination to accomplish her extirpation it. It is in this internecine spirit that the war will be waged, and any possible settlement of the Transit dispute will be wholly inadequate to terminate it. *There is, no doubt, an understanding between Gen. Walker and Martinez in this matter; and a coalition will probably be formed between them to crush out the odious power of Costa Rica, and to establish a basis for the ulterior enterprises of the Americans in Nicaragua.* In any view, the appearance of Gen. WALKER on the scene of action cannot be but most opportune, and the prospects opened to him in the condition of a civil war in the country cannot be otherwise than flattering and obviously and emphatically favorable to the objects of his expedition.

The transfer of Gen. LAMAR, of Texas, from the appointment of Minister to the Argentine Republic to that post in Nicaragua, does not evince that hostility which the Administration was thought to bear towards the expedition of WALKER. Gen. LAMAR's views on the extension of the area of the American institutions are well known to the country.

The New-York Election and Kansas Affairs at Washington.

From the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

The Administration is believed to *be relieved of a heavy load by the defeat of Mayor Wood, though they were nominally in his favor.* There is no reason to believe, however, that any incumbent of a United States office in New-York is to be removed, on account of opposition to Mayor WOOD. The appointment of a District-Attorney in the place of Mr. MCKEON, upon the expiration of his term, has no reference to this matter. It has been understood that this office of District-Attorney was to be rotated.

It is generally understood among the Democratic members who have arrived, that there will be no row in Congress on the Kansas question. The difficulty, whatever it may be, will be met with a conciliatory spirit, both by Northern and Southern Democrats, and it will be settled. Perhaps Judge DOUGLAS, as the author of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, can devise a means of pacification that will be accepted by the Kansas people. *If Congress were to pass an enabling act, at once, without waiting for the Constitution of the Convention, it would be wise.* It is to be remembered that the Lecompton Convention was not called under an act of Congress. A bill authorizing the call was considered, but not acted upon.

The President will allude in his message to this subject, and then turn it over entirely to Congress.

A New Effort for the Protection of Woman.

Pursuant to Circular, a meeting was held on Friday evening in the Clinton Hall, for the purpose of organizing a society whose object should be to provide for the present destitution of women.

About 25 ladies and the same number of gentlemen were present. The chair was occupied by Dr. L. T. WARNER, and Mr. D. C. VAN NORMAN officiated as Secretary.

A letter was received from Mr. HORACE GREELEY inclosing $20, sympathising with the feelings of the promoters of the Association, and regretting his inability to attend. A note from Mr. BORHAM was received, countenancing the meeting, and stating that it would be impossible to give it his personal attention.

Mr. FRY being called on by the Chairman, said the case of the poor was the primary, nay the chief object of every civilized nation. The Jews were dispersed because they were guilty of "grinding the faces of the poor." Throughout England the beggar has certain privileges. In no sense, in regard to mere charity, had the people of New-York been wanting. Charity assumed innumerable forms. But it was one thing to give charity after the person has fallen and quite another to give it before. We ought to respect women. We ought to remember our history In past times many had been sent over from England in poverty, as now we propose to send females to the West; and from them originated some of our best families. MALTHUS, styled great because he made great blunders, had said, that wherever a soldier could be found there might be found a woman lost to shame. And the knowledge which the speaker had of the condition of European population fully confirmed that position. And here the fact was upon us that thousands are thrown out of employ. Men can rise above their afflictions, but woman is restricted from the effort which would save her. Women have a right to call upon society not to restrict them in the pursuit of proper occupations. In this matter they were regarded with jealousy, and hampered in every way. Women were the first to suffer and the last to feel their redemption. We had railroads which compute travel not by miles but by hours. St. Louis may be reached in 56 hours. He understood the plan was, to select a commodious and capacious house in this City as a temporary asylum for respectable young women until the amount of surplus feminine labor can be lessened by the efforts of those ladies of the Committee, who going West may discover localities where the labor of such young women may be needed. A brief advertisement the other day produced no fewer than 400 applicants. There were no fewer than 7,000 young women in this City who were ready to be sent and anxious to go West. He believed the directors of railroads were willing to forego part of the railroad fare for such parties. From Indiana he had received intimation that labor was wanted. If the ladies would do their best with apostolic fervor to raise money, there was no doubt of success. He proposed that each person leave the meeting with a full intent to work apostolically, and thus an army of adjuvants would easily be raised. This was a representative meeting, and though not numerous, would be found to be influential. Through the newspapers, an idea which might be hid under a dark bushel to night, a truth enunciated in a small room of philanthropy like this, would be found to be burning on a high hill and shedding its warmth around to-morrow.

By desire of the President, Mrs. FARNHAM rose to state a few facts. As Mr. FRY had stated, vague advertisements had been issued with the intent of feeling the tone of public sympathy on the part of the highest and also the most helpless part of humanity. The Committee had agreed to sound the extent of public distress. The advertisement appeared in two papers, stating that the Committee would see women in distress for two days and investigate such cases. The names of nearly 500 women were taken, many of them highly respectable. It was told to them that the truest charity would be to send them to that market where only their labor could be available. At least two-thirds of them were very willing to be sent. The Common Council had been memorialized for this purpose, and asked to appropriate $3,000. If these women are not cared for before ruin comes to them, they will go to ruin, and the consequences must be fearful. If the authorities could be moved to yield assistance, it would be very desirable. This meeting had been called with a view to give increased publicity to the effort. It would be well to take a house for the temporary reception of such women, and that such benevolent ladies as could afford the time should go to the West, and by conference with ministers, with churches, with the magistracy, and respectable persons of all classes, attempt to enlist their coöperation.

Mrs. FARNHAM then read the preamble and resolutions upon which a society had been organized. These are of a formal character, and their spirit is embodied in the preceding statement.

On invitation of Mrs. FARNHAM Mr. PEASE addressed the meeting. He said that there were from 26,000 to 28,000 unfortunate women in New-York. He thought the number had increased 1,500 this Fall. He had conversed with many upon the street, and they have told him they have gone there within the last month or two. Many of them got a comfortable subsistence previously. What should be done ought to be done immediately. If we could send away 40 a week, admitting that had been done, it would only begin to meet the demands of the case. The great mass of those who have hitherto got a living by the needle or by bookfolding, have exhausted their means, and crowds are living upon the street, having pawned their last articles of clothing. We had never experienced so terrible a crisis as this. Our banks may fail, but when women are compelled to sacrifice their virtue what have we got left? After all the existing institutions had done their best, their efforts were but as a drop in the bucket. He was glad to find that this was specially a Woman's Protective Emigration Society.

Mrs. FARNHAM would add a word as to the pressing demand for *immediate* action. For three weeks the time had been spent by her in investigations, which prove that every 24 hours of peace which goes over us consigns more women who had lately been pure and womanly, to shame. Many had gone to the street from inevitable necessity, having pawned all they had in the last extremity. And it must be remembered that an abandoned woman cannot resume her place, if she desire it, because others fill them whose presence is more desirable.

The Chairman said the object of the meeting ought to be to indorse, by definite proposition, the action the ladies had taken.

Mr. HURTLEY then submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, In view of the facts and statements laid before this meeting, that some prompt and efficient action is required immediately in behalf of the unemployed working women in this City. And that for this purpose the plan of the "Woman's Protective Emigration Society," which has been started, seems to us wise, humane, feasible, and economical; and that we do heartily indorse and commend it to the confidence of the City authorities and of liberal persons who recognize their obligation to aid the destitute and helpless in their time of suffering and peril.

It was suggested that books should be left for subscription at appropriate places, including the banks and hotels. Also, that a card might be drawn up for circulation among respectable citizens, and especially to the clergy, stating where subscription lists might be found, and requesting that ministers would read such notices on the Sabbath.

The Chairman said it would be well that though two bodies were present, namely, members of the Society and strangers, that the Society should proceed to enrol itself.

Subscriptions are to be received at Messrs. BERLIN & JONES,' No. 134 William-street; also, at Mr. R. W. HEURTLEY's, No. 2 Bowling-green. The process of enrolment proceeded, and the meeting adjourned.

THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Board of Canvassers met again yesterday and continued the canvass. Some time was consumed in considering the order in which the canvass should proceed. It was finally decided that the Wards should be called in their numerical order, beginning with the lowest; and that if the Aldermen were not present when their Wards were called, they should not be in order again on the same day until all the Wards had been called. The canvass commenced with the Fifth Ward, and the result showed an increase of seven votes for TIEMANN, as heretofore published. The totals were as follows:

Wood..........1,359 | Tiemann..........1,713

There was also a favorable increase in the Eleventh, which was as follows:

Wood..........3,289 | Tiemann..........2,244

In the First Ward the aggregate vote for Mayor was:

Wood..........1,276 | Tiemann.......... 547

In the third Police District, J. SHERMAN BROWNELL, Independent Democratic candidate, is elected by a majority of from 1,200 to 1,500.

It was reported yesterday that Alderman HOFFMIRE's election (Third District) would be contested by Mr. BESSON. He claims that twenty-one votes cast for him were thrown out by the Inspectors because the name was spelled with one S. No return of them was made to the canvassers. If allowed, he is elected.

The Board meets again at 10 o'clock this morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

THE FINANCIAL PRESSURE ABROAD.

Prospect of Another Rise in the Bank of England's Rate of Discount.

Second Failure to Launch the Leviathan.

The *America*'s mails from Boston reached this City yesterday afternoon. We give below full details of the important financial news, of which a telegraphic summary was received from Halifax.

There is not much general intelligence from Europe by this arrival. The London *Court Journal* gives the following description of the curious presents for Queen VICTORIA, brought by the Siamese Embassadors:

PHYA MANTRI SURIYWANSE, one of the representatives of the first or major King of Siam, bore autograph letters from the Kings, written in gold. The presents from the two Kings of Siam to Her Majesty the Queen were arranged on either side of the room. They comprised an Eastern crown of gold and enamel, enriched with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies; a gold collar, thickly studded with rubies; a large star; a massive ring, set with diamonds, and a variety of precious stones; a golden belt, enriched with rubies; a chair of state or throne; a rare and valuable white shell, having a number of jewels inserted; a cup and saucer of agate; a state palanquin; a state saddle and bridle; a number of umbrellas, covered with gold embroidery; boxes and cups of solid gold; silver salvers, with gilt embossed edges; a metal drum, and a variety of other articles of rarity and curious workmanship, together with a painting of the Court of the Kings of Siam.

A very destructive fire caused the greatest alarm in St. Petersburg on the morning of the 5th November, and resulted in the loss of many lives, but had been the means of showing manifold instances of self-devotion and personal courage in saving life—among which is mentioned the efforts of a girl of ten years of age, named MARIA MOLTSCHANOFF whose mother, in despair of being able to save her children, had already thrown herself out of the window on the fourth floor of her house, but who succeeded in effecting not only her own escape, but the deliverance of her two youngest brothers, one of whom was only a year old, by her extraordinary courage and presence of mind. She has been rewarded by the Emperor with 400 roubles. Numerous bodies have been taken out of the ruins of the fire, but the full extent of the loss in property and life is not given.

The French journal, the *Moniteur of the Fleet*, says that the Russian Plenipotentiary announced at Shanghae that he came to act in concert with the British and French Ambassadors, and that he entertained no doubt of their being received at Pekin; but he was of opinion that the Emperor would not allow of any permanent legation in his capital.

A Vienna letter, of the 14th, says financial accounts from the manufacturing centres are exceedingly afflicting. The number of failures is enormous. No greater panic was ever known at Vienna.

Advices from Bohemia are deplorable. Exchange, in favor of gold against bank notes, although guaranteed by the State, is 11@12 per cent., and in favor of silver 8@9 per cent.

A terrible explosion of a powder magazine had taken place at Mayence. The half of the upper town was destroyed. The Church of St. Stephens had been reduced to ashes. The killed and wounded are put down as one hundred in number.

THE FINANCIAL CRISES ABROAD.

LATEST EUROPEAN MONEY MARKETS.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Nov. 20.

In all mercantile quarters there has been a decided amendment to-day. Not a single failure has been reported, and some special causes of anxiety lately prevalent have been entirely removed. The stock market opened with firmness at the prices of last evening; and, although a slight reaction subsequently took place, a steady tone was again manifested at the close. Consols for money were first quoted 89⅞@90, whence, owing to an impression that a further advance in the rate of discount might be contemplated at the Bank, where the Court did not break up until a late hour, a decline occurred to 89¼@½. Finally, upon it becoming known that no alteration would be made, transactions were again entered into at 89⅝@¾ for money, and 89⅞ for the 7th of December. One or two of the principal dealers brought some stock upon the market during the morning, but the public generally showed a disposition to continue their investments. Loans on Government securities were in active demand at 10 ₱ cent. Bank Stock left off at 212@214; Reduced, 88¾@⅞; New Three ₱ Cents., 88¾@⅞; India Stock, 212@214; India Bonds, 45s.@[illegible] discount; and Exchequer bills 16s.@10s. discount.

It is understood that an application, which has been made within the last few days, by a leading American house to the Bank of England for a large advance on securities furnished from the private resources of the firm has been most satisfactorily met, and that all the accommodation required will be fully granted.

Foreign stocks have been in better demand, and in some cases a partial recovery has taken place. No material alteration occurred in Turkish. Brazilian Five per Cents., 1829 and 1839, were negotiated at 97¾ and 98; Chilian Six per Cents., 101 and 100; Danish Five per Cents., 99½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents., for the account, 75½; Russian Five per Cents., 104½; Sardinian, 88½ and ¼; Spanish, 40¾; do. New Deferred, for the account, 25½; Turkish Six per Cents., 87½; do. Four per cents. Guaranteed, 97½ and ¼; for the account, 97; and the Dutch Four per Cent. Certificates, 97½ and 96½.

The final quotation of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening was 67f. 5c. for both money and account, showing no alteration.

The private letters from Paris describe a better feeling. Some of the American houses are beginning to get remittances, and the situation of the Bank of France is improving. At other continental cities there are likewise signs of an approaching tendency to a revival of confidence.

At Hamburg the rate of discount has receded to 8¾ ₱ cent.

A further amount of £20,000 Australian gold was sold to the Bank to-day. It is also understood that 50,000 sovereigns have been returned from Ireland.

The £526,000 in gold by the *Australasian* will be delivered in London to-morrow. It is expected that a large portion, if not the whole, will be sold to the Bank.

It has been announced to-day by telegraph that the cable of the Mediterranean Extension Company has been laid between Cagliari and Malta—a distance of about 300 miles, with perfect success. Hence there will be an acceleration of a day or two in the news by the next Indian mail.

The bar silver brought by the last West India packet has been sold at 61½d. per oz., showing no alteration in the rate.

London (Nov. 20) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

The aspect of commercial affairs looks somewhat less gloomy, if not brighter. The absence yesterday of any fresh failure, and, so far as is yet known, a similar result to-day, has necessarily relieved the apprehensions of many, and tended to beget more hopeful anticipations, which there appears some reason to expect may be realized. Not only has the outward drain for gold been arrested, and the internal one ceased, but there is at the present moment an influx of the precious metals, which will this week greatly strengthen the Bank's position. Up to yesterday, about £360,000 gold, in bullion and coin, had returned to Threadneedle-street, but to-day there is to hand £525,916, from Alexandria, brought by the Emeu, of which nearly the whole is believed to have been deposited there in regular course. In a few words, there is a complete stop to the efflux of the precious metals, with a gradually increasing influx.

The corn trade has been very quiet to-day. Little doing, at Monday's prices. A failure at Wisbeach is reported.

The Admiralty have dispatched several vessels to the Chops of the Channel, to assist the homeward-bound trade with provisions, water, canvas, spars, rigging, &c., they may stand in need of.

The market for the English funds has been quite [illegible] to-day, and Consols have improved to [illegible] the account, and 88⅞@88¾ for money; Reduced Three ⅌ Cents. are 88⅞@88⅞, and the New Three ⅌ Cents.. 88⅞@88¾; Exchequer Bills [illegible] gradually improving, having been done at 6s. discount; India Stock has advanced to 213@215, being a further rise of £1.

Business is more animated in the foreign market, but is, nevertheless far from active. Prices, however, keep up well. Turkish Six ⅌ cents are 87¾@88; ditto Four ⅌ cents. 97¾@98; Spanish, 40½@41; ditto Deferred, 24¾@25¼; Mexican, 18¼@18¾.

The railway market opened with much dullness, and a shade of heaviness, but improved during the day. Great Westerns were 48@48½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 89¼@89½.

The Bank of England has limited the re-discount of bills for the brokers to paper not exceeding thirty days, and advances of money for periods not exceeding fourteen days.

THE DEMAND FOR DISCOUNT IN LONDON.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Nov. 19.

The applications at the Bank of England for discount increase rather than diminish, and the list of failures has again been seriously extended; but the public have abundant supplies of money for investment, and the funds show undiminished firmness.

The demand at the Bank to-day was extraordinarily heavy, but it must be remembered that the notes thus obtained are paid into the various banks with whom the discounters keep accounts, and that at the end of the day these banks pay them into the Bank of England, so that, under certain circumstances, it is quite possible for an enormous quantity to be put forth by that establishment without its sustaining any ultimate diminution of its stock. It is only when notes or gold are drawn out to strengthen the reserves of provincial bankers, or when gold is taken for exportation, that the resources of the Bank of England are impaired, and the peril in these respects is now subsiding. The run in Scotland appears to have entirely ceased, and a further total of 100,000 sovereigns was received thence this morning. From Ireland the reports are so far favorable, that it is not thought any addition will be required to the large sums already sent there. In this country the stoppage of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company may lead to some increased precautions on the part of local establishments, but it is believed that in most cases ample provision against emergencies has been made for several weeks past. With regard to the foreign drain, not only is it for the moment completely checked, but we are beginning to enjoy the benefit of such arrivals as take place. To the East the shipment on mercantile account by the packet of the 20th, instead of being £800,000, in accordance with the ordinary scale throughout the greater part of the year, will be only £68,000. Meanwhile some gold arrivals from Australia and Russia have found their way to-day to the Bank, and from both quarters further amounts are immediately expected. From New-York also, it is thought, remittances will now again be received by each steamer. The *Baltic* this afternoon has brought a moderate sum, and the *Persia* is looked for on Saturday with a comparatively considerable total. Under these circumstances an improvement may be hoped. The public mind owing to the almost total impracticability of obtaining advances on bills of over three months' date from the sudden withdrawal of the "facilities" hitherto recklessly granted by some of the discount houses, is undoubtedly in such a condition that the slightest increase of distrust might lead to an incalculable extension of the prevailing mischief; but if the next few days should pass without any fresh disaster of unexpected magnitude there will be ground to trust that a gradual recovery may be at hand.

During the day the probability was discussed of a further advance in the Bank rate of discount to-morrow, but the gold arrivals diminish the prospect of such a step.

About £92,000 of Australian and £62,000 of Russian gold were taken to the Bank to-day, making, with 100,000 sovereigns from Scotland, a total receipt of £254,000. A further sum of £62,000 Russian gold is expected in a few days.

The *Fulton*, for New-York from Southampton to-day, has taken out £21,370.

FAILURES IN ENGLAND.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Nov. 19.

The suspensions to-day have been numerous. First on the list is the old and respectable mercantile house of E. SIEVEKING & SON, with liabilities for more than £400,000. They are connected with the Swedish trade, and will suffer from the stoppage of HOARE, BUXTON & Co., announced yesterday; but the immediate cause of their difficulties was the failure of BROADWOOD & BARCLAY on the 9th inst. Annexed is the circular issued:

No. 65 Fenchurch-street, Nov. 18, 1857.

With feelings of the deepest grief we announce to you the duty which has been forced upon us to suspend payments this day—we trust temporarily only, as we entertain a confident hope not only of satisfying all our creditors in full with interest, but also of realizing a surplus, provided our assets be not disappointed by unforeseen hostile proceedings.

Embarrassed by the unexpected failure of Messrs. BROADWOOD & BARCLAY, whose acceptances we held to a large amount, and whose fall has compromised some of our West India connections with whom we are deeply involved, we have also at this critical period been deprived of the customary channel of accommodation, and the efforts of friends to support us have been rendered nugatory by the impossibility of making available a large amount of bills now in our possession. We are thus compelled to take a step of the painful necessity of which we had not until quite recently the remotest suspicion.

With the assistance of Messrs. QUILTER, BALL & Co. we shall prepare a balance sheet, which shall be laid before the creditors with all possible dispatch; but we need hardly add that, from the nature and extent of our business, some time must elapse before its completion.

Bespeaking your kind sympathy under these sad reverses, we remain, &c.,

E. SIEVEKING & SON.

P. S.—Since the foregoing was penned the suspension of Messrs. HOARE, BUXTON & Co has been announced, by which we fear our position will be materially altered.

In consequence of the difficulties of SIEVEKING & SON and HOARE, BUXTON & CO., Messrs. ALLEN, SMITH & Co., chiefly engaged in business with Denmark, have also suspended. The amount of their liabilities has not transpired.

Messrs. SVENDSEN & JOHNSON, merchants, shipbrokers and coal exporters, with branch establishments at Newcastle and Hartlepool, have likewise stopped from the same cause.

Messrs. GORRISSEN, HUFFEL & Co., merchants, have been brought down by the absence of remittances from America, and have issued the following:

No. 1 ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, Nov. 18.

GENTLEMEN: With deep regret we have to acquaint you that we are compelled to suspend payment, and have, in consequence, to request the indulgence of our creditors.

Heavy cash advances to parties in the United States, who are at present unable to meet their engagements—the effect of recent failures in this country, in suddenly rendering unavailable remittances already received, together with the uncertainty which exists respecting future remittances, are the causes which have necessitated this step on our part.

Our books are placed in the hands of Messrs. QUILTER, BALL & Co., with instructions to investigate our affairs, and to prepare a full statement of them for submission to our creditors, at a meeting convened with the least possible delay, and of which due notice will be given. We remain, &c.,

GORRISSEN, HUFFEL & CO.

There has likewise been a failure of a corn importing firm—Messrs. BROCKLESBY and WESSELS—with liabilities estimated at about £40,000, and assets which, at present depressed prices, would yield about £30,000. Annexed is their circular:

MUSCOVY-COURT, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1857.

We deeply regret being obliged to announce to you that owing to the depressed state of the Corn trade and the present unsatisfactory condition of the money market, we have been compelled to suspend payment.

A statement of our affairs, which is now being prepared by Mr. G. H. JAY, of Old Jewry-chambers, will be submitted to you at an early period, and in the meantime we have to solicit your kind indulgence.

We are, &c.,

[illegible] BROCKLESBY & WESSELS.

Messrs. HOARE, BUXTON & Co., whose failure in the Swedish trade was announced yesterday, have since addressed their creditors as follows:

No. 23 OLD-BROAD-STREET, Nov. 18.

The unprecedented state of the money market having thrown unexpected liabilities upon us, the result of which we are at present unable to estimate, we have been under the painful necessity of suspending our payments.

Our connections are principally with Sweden, and relying on the good faith and stability of our correspondents there which have hitherto characterized their commercial relations with us, we trust that we shall be enabled to discharge our liabilities in a comparatively limited period.

We have placed our affairs in the hands of Messrs. J. E. COLEMAN & Co., the accountants, and propose to have a meeting of our creditors at the earliest day possible. In the meantime we shall adopt measures for the most speedy realization of assets for division, in order to obviate, as far as possible, the inconvenience which our suspension may have caused.

The Calcutta and Manchester firms of HOARE, MILLER & Co. are in no way affected by our suspension.

Yours, very obediently,

HOARE, BUXTON & CO.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs R. BAINBRIDGE & Co., whose suspension was announced on the 13th inst., was held to-day, but in the absence of accounts from America, no positive information as to the financial state of the firm could be given. The immediate cause of the disaster was stated to be the failure of Messrs. DENNISTOUN, whose acceptances Messrs. BAINBRIDGE held to the amount of £11,002. A committee of four creditors was appointed to watch proceedings, and to call a meeting as soon as further intelligence arrives from the United States.

The precise amount of specie to be shipped for the East by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Nemesis*, on the 20th, is £318,787. Of this £1,000 is for Alexandria, £500 for Aden, £295,304 for India and Ceylon, and £21,983 for China and the Straits. Nearly the whole is silver, the gold being about £5,000 only. The greater portion (£250,000) consists of a remittance by the East India Company to the Government at Calcutta.

An improvement which has occurred in the shares of the East Indian Railway Companies during the last two days is attributed to a report that the Imperial Government have resolved to assume an undivided control over that empire. It is also affirmed that no loan is contemplated to be raised on its behalf in England.

The Western Bank of Scotland, it appears, is to be resuscitated if the shareholders will subscribe a specific amount and the creditors will grant certain periods of extension.

THE NOTE ISSUE OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

From the London Times, Nov. 19.

The great question involved in the present controversy is this: What limits should be put to the issue of notes by the Bank of England? As long as these notes constitute a legal tender, it is clear that we possess the power of manufacturing money, or at least of increasing the currency of the country, to any extent; and under what restrictions, then, if any, ought this power to be exercised? In so far as the notes represent gold actually held by the issuers the question of limitation does not enter into the inquiry, for the increase of circulation thus effected is evidently only tantamount to the increase producible by an influx of gold itself. A million of new sovereigns makes simply an addition of so many to the existing stock, and if these, instead of being put into circulation, are locked up in the Bank cellars, and notes issued to the value thereof, it is clear that the expansion is just as much the result of gold as if the gold itself had been made current. Rigorously speaking, the theory of a gold currency would require that every note should be a representative of its value in gold actually possessed by the issuer, but as the practical point, after all, is simply that of its convertibility, a certain latitude of action becomes admissible. So long as it is morally certain that any man holding a Bank of England note can obtain its full value in gold for it upon demand, the principle of convertibility is maintained, and the transactions of the country are, in reality, regulated and protected by a gold standard, whatever may be the amount of paper currency introduced for the sake of convenience.

What, then, is the amount of notes which the Bank of England should be permitted to issue, over and above the amount representing an equivalent in bullion actually possessed? This amount has been fixed, and now stands, at £14,000,000. It has been considered that the Bank might safely issue its notes to this amount, without any danger to their convertibility or value. Its credit would never be likely to be so far impaired, or its stock of gold so far diminished, that it could not, within these limits, find cash for its notes when presented. This point of the case, indeed, suggests no argument. It is not affirmed that the limit is too liberal, or that the excess of notes thus permitted over gold is too great. The cry against the Bank Charter Act—or the Act embodying these provisions—has always assumed an opposite character, and has been levelled not at the magnitude of the paper issues, but at their alleged insufficiency. It is the *restriction* to £14,000,000 which is complained of, and which is said to keep the country so short, and to make money, from the scarcity thus prevailing, so dear, that at the first moment of pressure the system breaks down, the Bank Charter Act has to be suspended; and the artificial limit imposed upon its paper issues has to be removed. Such, indeed, was the result in 1847, and the same event occurred last week. The week after next Parliament will meet to consider the whole question, and the circumstances by which it has thus been opened.

The first question is purely one of principle. Very possibly the limit of £14,000,000, which must needs have been somewhat arbitrarily fixed, may admit of some expansion, but that is a minor consideration altogether. Whether the amount be settled at fourteen, fifteen or sixteen millions, signifies little so long as the calculation on which it is based is reasonable in itself, and the principle of convertibility maintained. It is nothing less than this very principle which is impugned by the thorough-going opponents of the Bank Charter Act. They know that if a bank lies under the constant obligation to find gold for its notes, these notes must be limited in amount, though the limitation may be more or less severe; and they contend, therefore, for inconvertibility, or an indefinite increase in the note circulation, irrespective of any gold equivalent. But would such a system either obviate commercial panics, or increase the real wealth of the country, or even facilitate trade? There is not the smallest ground for assuming that it would insure any one of these results. For the first we have an example before our eyes so absolutely decisive of the whole question that not a word need be added to it. If unlimited paper issues could prevent panics, there would be no panics in America, for there every State is flooded with paper money, and yet this chronic inundation of notes does not preserve them, as we see, from far worse and more frequent convulsions than our own. For the second, national wealth cannot be created by mere imitations of the reality. Unless the paper circulation represents something which, like gold, possesses essential and universal value, it will never be really equivalent to money. This point also needs no argument. The French Government of 1790 set it at rest forever. But would the transactions of commerce be facilitated by a greater abundance of notes in circulation? This question is answered in the last. Unless commerce is conducted with a sound currency it cannot be safely conducted at all. If more notes were in the market they would doubtless be more readily obtainable; a glut would make them cheaper, as it does all other things, and traders might get furnished with accommodation on easier terms; but this would not be cheap *money*, it would merely be cheap paper, and upon the first rush to exchange sham money for real money, the crash would be ten times worse than before. Either the notes, being nominally convertible, but not really covered by gold, would be presented in such numbers that the Bank, unable to cash them, would be bankrupt; or, being legally inconvertible, would depreciate in value like the French assignats. The risk of panics, and the evils of panics themselves, would simply be increased together.

But there is another question of very great importance: What have been the circumstances attending these panics, and especially that now subsiding? We heard, day after day, of the stoppage of large banking establishments in Scotland, for example, but we have not heard enough of the system or practices under which these catastrophes became producible, and which seem likely to be resumed with the same liabilities as before. No arrangements or system of any kind consistent with active commerce or the profitable employment of money can be proof against the effects of a panic when once created. If a bank, for example, is to give one class of its customers interest upon their deposits, and provide another class with pecuniary accommodation by means of these deposits, thus obliging two parties at once, it can clearly never be able to return the whole of these deposits at a given moment. This is the strongest case of the necessity of credit, but there are countless others of different kinds. Credit, in fact, must enter into the dealings of a country like ours as well as money itself, and a commercial panic simply means the depreciation of this credit for the time. Gold and notes can never be kept in sufficient quantities to satisfy every obligation outstanding in every part of the kingdom, for the gold is not to be had, and the multiplication of notes otherwise than on a gold basis would simply destroy their value proportionally and prevent them from going so far. Five-pound notes might be increased to any imaginable number, but the only end would be that it would take a hatfull of them to buy a sovereign. The question at this point is whether any discoverable features in the prevailing system of trade will account at all for the occurrence of panics, which produce so much misery and alarm. There is no *primâ facie* case established against any system of currency by the fact of a panic, for panics occur under all.

EFFECT OF THE PRESSURE ON THE ENGLISH MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

From the Stockport Advertiser.

We have in this borough about 49 establishments connected with the cotton branch; and, in order to give the reader some idea of the state of employment, we have been at some pains to gather, as near as may be, a statistical account of the state of labor in those mills for the present week. It is calculated that between 16,000 and 17,000 people were employed in these concerns; and that above 10,000 are now working short time, varying from two to four days per week, or thrown out of employment by stoppage. Of the 49 mills, it will be seen that 14 are fully employed; and 35 are either stopped or working short time. Of course, we cannot vouch for the absolute accuracy of these figures; but, from documents in our possession, we have endeavored to show the extent to which short time must affect not only the operative but the tradesman and the town in general. The returns for the union workhouse furnish still further evidence of the pressure of the times, the number of persons relieved on Monday last being 1,640; an increase of upwards of 100 within three weeks.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The cotton trade of Bury and its immediate vicinity has apparently suffered much less than some of the neighboring towns, as the factories generally have maintained full work until a very recent period. Now, however, short time has become very general, there being very few factories which are working more than daylight, and some not so long. The foundries and machine shops are also very slack of work, and many operatives are entirely unemployed.

From the Sheffield Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

The effects of the monetary crisis are now being experienced by the working classes in Sheffield. The number of workmen upon short time has been largely increased, and there are many visible signs of growing distress amongst them and those who are left altogether unemployed. The past week has shown the largest number of applicants for parish relief that has been known for many years. It is gratifying, however, to state, that the week has passed over without a single bankruptcy or suspension in the town, and that the last advices from America—with which country the trade of Sheffield is so intimately bound up—are of a more hopeful character. Some of our merchants have received both orders and remittances, and the next arrival is expected to be no less cheering.

From the Manchester Guardian.

Although the staple trade of Barnsley, the linen trade has been comparatively good up to the last week or two, yet now the depression which has exhibited itself in other towns is beginning to be felt. In addition to the stoppage of Messrs. WILLIAM TAYLOR & SONS, by which a considerable number of hands are thrown out of work, several firms have begun to work short time. That of Messrs. RICHARDSON, TEE & RYCROFT is among the number, and, as they employ a considerable number of hands, the alteration in the number of hours will be much felt. Other firms have followed their example, and nearly all the manufacturers are curtailing their deliveries to the hand-loom weavers, and forebodings begin to be entertained that a gloomy Winter will ensue, and that things will get worse for some time to come. The coal-trade is not so brisk as in corresponding seasons of previous years. In the manufacturing districts the demand for coals has been lessened by the monetary panic.

RIOTS OF THE UNEMPLOYED AT NOTTINGHAM.

From the Liverpool Times, Nov. 21.

Another monster meeting, called by placard, was held in the Market-place, at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, and it is computed that no fewer than 10,000 were present. A considerable number of women were mixed with the crowd, and seemed to take a warm interest in the proceedings. Some one from the top of Mr. ABRAHAM's house injudiciously threw some half-pence to the crowd, and this, very naturally, roused their ire. The consequence was that several stones were thrown at that and the adjoining houses, and many panes of glass were broken. The mob then proceeded up the Market-place in the direction of the shop of Mr. SHEPPERLEY, a silversmith and jeweler. Here a very singular incident occurred. A fine-looking soldier, who was standing at the door, advised Mr. SHEPPERLEY to close his shop, expressing his belief that the rabble intended to make an attack there. Mr. SHEPPERLEY, being alone, asked him if he would stand and keep watch while he put up the shutters, which he agreed to do. Only three shutters were put up, however, when the crowd came up, and a stone was instantly dashed towards the window, but it missed its aim and broke a pane in the next shop, which was occupied by Mr. SHEPPERLEY's brother, a druggist. Some one then seeing the tall son of Mars standing in the doorway, shouted out, "The shop's full of soldiers;" whereupon the valiant rioters took fright and bolted off. Recovering their panic, they smashed in the windows of Mr. TRAVILL, pawnbroker, which was about twenty yards higher up the Long Row, and plundered it of silver watches, clothing and other contents. This was about 4 o'clock, and the tradesmen becoming alarmed, immediately closed their shops for the rest of the day. The rabble then divided into detached bodies, perambulated the principal streets, then attacked several bakers' and provision-dealers' shops in the lower parts of the town, and appropriated the contents among themselves. The police force did everything in their power to check the disorder, and apprehended three of the rioters, one of them with a brick end in his hand. During the evening the enrolled pensioners were summoned, and arrangements were likewise made for calling out 300 special constables. At Radford, a manufacturing hamlet, a mile from Nottingham, the same ferment prevailed, and in one instance the mob attacked a cart loaded with bread, and a general scramble ensued for the loaves. Towards nine o'clock the town became more quiet, and no attempt has since been made to renew the disturbance.

THE PRESSURE IN SCOTLAND.

THE PUBLIC MEETING IN AID OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK AND WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND.

From the Times, (City article,) Nov. 20.

A meeting was held in Glasgow yesterday, with the Duke of Hamilton in the chair, which was attended by a body of landed proprietors whose united income exceeds £200,000 a-year, as well as a crowd of "merchant princes" and others whose income exceeds £2,000,000. What was its object? A great bank which had been intrusted with a million-and-a-half of capital and six or seven millions of the property of the district had failed under the most censurable circumstances. Its directors, either by their own act or by delegating uncontrolled power to an individual, had allowed not only this property, but also the unlimited liability of 1,300 shareholders, who relied upon their prudence and honor, to be periled by long continued advances to a combination of speculators who, through an organized system of fictitious bills, were destroying all possibility of honest trade.

The discovery induced the more cautious of its creditors to protect themselves by withdrawing their funds from such a concern; a run upon its deposits commenced; the other banks marked their opinion of its course by refusing aid except on condition that it should be wound up; and, although they subsequently made an advance without insisting on this stipulation, they decided ultimately to face the danger of such panic as might arise from its stoppage rather than carry it through. The stoppage accordingly came, and with it the dreaded panic. The entire country was thrown into confusion, and the sequel has been recorded in the events of the past fortnight. On such an occasion, it will be said, well might the aristocracy, the gentry, and the traders of Scotland unite in an uncompromising expression of opinion! Of course, they would exclaim, "We have two duties to perform. We must endeavor to restore confidence in the other banking institutions, against which there is no charge of mismanagement; but, above all, for the sake of public morality, we must denounce the proceedings in which all this misery has originated, and proclaim to the world that those who encourage fraudulent speculators, not only to the ruin of the legitimate merchant, but so as to risk the means of existence of hundreds of unsuspecting share-holders, have no countenance from any section of our community. We cannot be exempt from liability to such disasters. At Liverpool they have had the case of the Borough Bank, and in London the Royal British and the London and Eastern; but we can at least place the culpable parties in their proper position, and thus diminish the chances of similar recklessness for the future." In jumping to this conclusion, however, the general public would be wholly in error. The meeting in question had no such purpose. The offences of joint-stock companies, and especially joint-stock banks, always excepting the unfortunate Royal British, some of whose duped directors, now about to be prosecuted, actually struggled hard according to their judgment to save the property of all concerned,—have come to be looked upon as entitled to universal forbearance. Dukes, landlords, merchants and millowners are unanimous on this point. "One murder makes a villain—a thousand a hero." Bring down ruin on a sufficiently large scale, such as only a joint-stock bank can effect, and at once there is nothing but the tenderest consideration. Hear the words of the gentlemen who represent the aristocratic dignity, the severe morality, and the trading wealth of the sister kingdom. From the commencement of the meeting to its close not a single sentence was uttered that breathed anything inconsistent with entire approval and admiration of the Western and City of Glasgow Banks, and especially of the former as the grander of the two; all that is publicly alleged against the latter being that it has not considered bill-drawing agencies at California and New-York to be inconsistent with the functions for which it was established.

The Duke of MONTROSE is reported to have observed, "We must all lament that a panic without cause or reason should have arisen and should have brought about suspension of payment by two banks." The Western Bank, which caused the panic is here represented as its victim. Next it was intimated, by way of putting the suspended concerns on a good level, not only that the Bank of England could not have resisted similar circumstances, but that the conduct of that institution had in some mysterious way, not explained to the meeting, but assented to with loud cheers, "not a little to do" with the catastrophe.

Sir EDWARD COLEBROOKE, M. P., cordially agreeing with all that had gone before, pointed out, with the view of adding to its strength, that "the credit of the country stands upon confidence of man in man." He omitted to mention, however, whether the man on one side was to be the spurious bill discounter, and on the other the credulous depositor.

Sir J. MAXWELL, of Pollok, appealed to the most amiable of weaknesses. He knew nothing of the management of the two banks in question, "but he knew that one of the greatest trials a banker can have, is to resist the entreaties of his own friends." "For my part," he remarked, "I think we should keep in mind not only ourselves, but those gentlemen who conduct the affairs of banks, who are frequently led, from motives of kindness and philanthropy, to try to rescue us from any difficulties." Sir JOHN PAUL was a philanthropic banker, and we have seen what came of it. But the climax was reserved for

Mr. WALTER BUCHANAN, one of the members for the town, and who may therefore be regarded as Glasgow personified. Mr. BUCHANAN, as a man of business, saw, perhaps with a clearer eye than the noble speakers by whom he had been preceded, that the public would perhaps, after all, doubt whether the conduct of the Western Bank had been unexceptionable. He, therefore, met that point at once, by informing them they had nothing to do with it. "I am not here," he said, "to say one word as to the question of management. That is a question which we—the public—have nothing to do with; that is for the directors, the managers and the shareholders of that establishment to settle." If a concern is intrusted with eight millions of money, and the power, likewise, to ruin 1,300 shareholders, including all sorts of aged and dependent persons, what business is that of the public? Let them mind their own affairs, and leave the parties in these little matters to their own arrangements. Having disposed of that difficulty, Mr. BUCHANAN went on. The two establishments, he added, "had succumbed from mere accident"—a statement which, if we are to dismiss all question about management, must, of course, be valid. And he persists, if it was not accident, it was "caprice." He also called the meeting back to the comparison they had already received with so much favor of the Western Bank with the Bank of England, and wound up by a declaration that such were the claims of the Western Bank and the City of Glasgow Bank upon the grateful homage of the nation, that rather than they should be allowed to be extinguished, the State should come forward to their support. "Whether by fresh subscriptions from the proprietary, *whether by aid from Government*, by whatever means it is to be done, it would be a grievous evil were these two establishments not again to be reinstated."

The whole reads like a jest, but, although Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON considered it "a proud thing for the country," looking at the similar tendencies lately exhibited in London, Liverpool, and wherever analogous exposures of joint-stock misdeeds have taken place, it must prove a melancholy one to all who value British credit.

THE PRESSURE IN IRELAND.

From the Dublin Evening Post.

With respect to Ireland we have nothing but satisfactory reports, with the exception of an insane "run" for gold in Limerick and Cork. The foolish excitement has, we learn, ceased in Tipperary. Having been so free from the panic all through, we have had comparatively little interest in the step taken to check it in Great Britain. Here there has not been a single failure of any consequence; and we have ascertained that the commercial bills due on the 4th of the present month in Dublin, which were larger in amount than usual, were met with great promptitude and punctuality. Mercantile credit is so well maintained that the notaries have scarcely any business in the shape of protests. For several weeks past the investments in the funds have so much increased that a vast number of new accounts have been opened at the Bank of Ireland, and the average amount of stock imported from England has been about £100,000 per week.

BANK RETURNS.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 18, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£5,433,881	Increase	£169,222
Other deposits	13,959,165	Increase	1,023,051
Rest	3,433,506	Increase	69,144

On the other side of the account:

Gov'nm'tsec'rit's	£6,407,134	Decrease	£3,037,694
Other securities	30,299,270	Increase	4,185,847
Notes unemployed	404,560	Decrease	553,209

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,150,094, being an increase of £1,966,739, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £6,484,096, showing a decrease of £686,412, when compared with the preceding return.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued		£22,554,595
Government Debt	£11,015,100	
Other Securities	5,459,900	
Gold Coin and Bullion	6,079,595	— £22,554,595

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	$14,553,000	
Rest	3,433,500	
Public Deposits (including Exchequer Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	5,483,881	
Other Deposits	13,959,165	
Seven Days and other Bills	829,544	— 38,259,090
Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	6,407,134	
Other Securities	30,299,270	
Notes unemployed	1,148,185	
Gold and Silver Coin	404,501	— 38,259,090

Of the £22,554,595 notes issued, £2,000,000 are issued under the authority of the letter from the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The following are the latest quotations for American Stocks:

Railways.	Closing prices.	Business done.
Illinois Central 6 ⅌ c., 1875	72@ 74	
Do., 7 ⅌ cent., 1875	72@ 74	
Do. do., Free Land, 1860	73@ 76	
Do., $100 shares, $40 paid	13@ 11 dis.	12 dis.
Mich. Cen. 8 ⅌ ct. con., '60	76@ 80	
Do., do., 1869	76@ 80	
Do., do., 1869 (sterling)	90@100	
Do., $100 shares	45@ 55	
Michigan S. and N. Indiana (sink. fund) 7 ⅌ ct., 1885	57@ 62	
Do. $100 shares	16@ 25	
New-York Central 6 ⅌ ct., (sinking fund), 1883	76@ 80	
Do., 7 ⅌ cent. con., 1864	86@ 90	
Do., $100 shares	72@ 74	
New-York and Erie 3d mtg. 7 ⅌ cent., 1883	63@ 68	
Do., (sink. fund,) do., 1875	40@ 50	
Do., $100 shares	10@ 15	
Pennsylvania Cent. Bonds, 1st mortgage, con. 6 ⅌ ct.	80@ 84	
Do., 2d mort. 6 ⅌ cent. stg.	83@ 85	

FLUCTUATION OF CONSOLS.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 13th inst.:

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
Nov.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat...14	89⅜	89⅞	89⅝	89⅜	90⅛	90
Mon..16	89⅜	89⅝	89½	89⅝	90	90
Tues.17	89	89⅝	89⅛	89⅛	90	90
Wed. 18	88⅞	89⅛	89⅛	89⅞	90⅛	90
Thur.19	88⅞	89¼	89⅛	89⅞	90⅛	90¼
Fri...20	89⅜	90	90	89⅞	90⅛	90½

MEETING OF NEW-YORK AND ERIE SHAREHOLDERS IN LONDON.

On the 18th of November, a numerous meeting of the shareholders and bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company was held at the London Tavern, to take into consideration the present financial difficulties of the Company, and adopt such measures as are best calculated to secure their property.

Mr. GOUN said, in consequence of the crisis arising from the almost total annihilation of credit in America, he had called the meeting together for the purpose of taking their position into consideration, and adopting measures for preventing a mortgagee for $1,300,000 seizing and selling a property that had cost $38,000,000. The gentleman who would follow him would prove the undertaking to be a solid and valuable property, and with good management would return as much as 7 per cent. on the outlay. It was in contemplation to raise £600,000, which would pay off all the mortgagees, all the floating debts, and finish the long dock. This sum would increase the capital of the Company by £200,000 and would be a good investment, for it was the best working railway in America, and the question was whether they should lose their property altogether, or whether they should put their hands a little deeper into their pockets, and save this valuable stock from being sacrificed for a comparative trifle. He thought a committee ought to be formed in London to watch the interests of the European shareholders. [Hear, hear.] He begged to propose that Mr. ADOLPHUS W. YOUNG, M. P., take the chair.

The motion having been seconded, was carried.

Mr. YOUNG having taken the chair, said he concurred in all that Mr. GOUN had said, and although he was ready to subscribe his share towards relieving the Company from its present difficulties, it must be only on certain conditions.

Mr. DE SALIS then moved a resolution, expressing the most perfect faith in the intrinsic value of the New-York and Erie Railway, and that notwithstanding its present financial difficulties it would yet be able to pay all it owed, and make a large return to the shareholders,—in doing which he explained the nature of the financial difficulty the Company were in, and that the holder of the mortgage for $1,300,000 was threatening to sell, if it were not paid. He stated that the line was 499 miles long, and had cost only $14,600 per mile to construct. The capital and liabilities were classed as follows: $13,000,000 were under the 1st, 2d, and 3d mortgages; $11,800,000 belonged to unsecured bondholders; $2,000,000 were due for the floating debt, and $11,000,000 had been advanced by the shareholders. Out of this 38,000,000 there was 25,000,000 threatened with destruction, and they were appealed to to save it. The working of the line had shown a gradual increase in the receipts during the last three years, for in 1854 they were $5,346,000; in 1855 they were $5,780,000; and in 1856 they were $6,349,000. The cost of working the line during last year was $3,200,000, leaving a profit of $3,148,000; and after paying the interest on the funded debt, floating debt, rent on Union railroads and taxes, it left the net earnings over $1,246,000, which would pay a very good dividend. He then expressed his confidence in the present board of directors in America, but thought they ought to be restricted and not have power to give mortgages without the consent of the shareholders. [Hear, hear.] He also thought there ought to be a resident agent from the Company here, who could at all times give information to the shareholders and bondholders when required, and that the operations of the Company should also be open to them, and that they should not exceed the legitimate amount of their capital. [Hear, hear.] He strongly urged the immediate completion of the Long Dock, which would increase their receipts by $1,000,000 a year.

The motion having been seconded, Mr. GUY proposed an amendment; but upon Mr. DE SALIS assuring him that he proposed to make it a condition that the directors should not have the money unless they surrendered the power of giving any more mortgages without the consent of the shareholders, or accepting any more bills, he withdrew it. Mr. DE SALIS said the business ought to be carried on for ready money, and if the directors could not do it, they should come to the shareholders and say so.

Mr. PARSONS said he feared, after the directors had been extricated from their difficulty, they would go on the same way again unless restrained by an enactment.

The resolution was ultimately carried unanimously, as were also others, expressing confidence in Mr. MORAN, the President, and the Board of Directors, and appointing a Committee to carry out the views of the meeting, and investing them with powers to act.

Mr. THEODORE MORAN, brother to the President, arrived from America during the proceedings, and, on behalf of the Directors, he assured the meeting that an agent would be appointed here, and that the Board would be happy to receive two or three London directors amongst them if they would send them there. He saw no legal difficulty in restraining the Directors from executing mortgages without the consent of the shareholders.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings, and the meeting adjourned.

Second Failure to Launch the Leviathan.

Yesterday a second, and for the present, we regret to say, an unsuccessful attempt was made to move this great vessel further down the launching ways. It was not an attempt to launch her, as there is not now a sufficient amount of water to float her off the bottom of the ways, but it was an effort to move her about 40 feet lower down than the position which she at present occupies, and in this, as we have said, the attempt was a failure. The immediate cause which led to this ill-success may be stated in a very few words, namely, that the abutments of piles against which the bases of the hydraulic rams rested yielded under the pressure which was exerted between them and the ship's cradle, and gave way to a great extent, and at last in some places broke entirely.

The mooring chain, belonging either to the Government or the city corporation, holding the sheave, through which, by a four-fold purchase on land, the stem of the vessel was hauled to the river, also gave way, and this mishap, taken in connection with the other, led to all further attempts being postponed for at least some days, and perhaps for a longer period. These were the immediate causes, but in order to understand completely the circumstances which induced them it is necessary to refer to the time of the first attempt on the 2d of this month. Most of our readers can easily remember the arrangements which were then made. That attempt, though generally considered by the public as a failure, was in reality rather a success, for it proved beyond a doubt that Mr. BRUNEL possessed a complete command over the vessel, and could check and hold it in even when it had acquired a very considerable downward momentum. Had he not possessed this controlling power on the occasion of the first effort, and when the monster slipped some five or six feet in a second, the launch would have taken place in spite of him. The vessel would, indeed, have been got into the water, but probably at the cost of a fearful loss of life. There is no doubt that when anything in the nature of a spectacle is going forward there is no risk, however fearful its aspect or probable in its contingency, which Londoners will not incur to gratify their curiosity, and it is this consciousness of always venturing into danger which induces such fatal panics among them on the most groundless alarm. Thus, on the first occasion, as the hour approached when the vessel was to move down, the river was literally covered with boats and steamers, all densely packed and laden to the very water's edge with men and women. Commands and entreaties to these craft to remove to a safer distance were alike disregarded, and they remained almost in the very track over which the vessel, if launched at all, would have had to pass. It is frightful to contemplate what the consequences must have been if Mr. BRUNEL had not possessed perfect control over her movements, and if she had then slipped away and dashed into the river. Not only would she have buried all in her immediate way, but her displacement of water would, of course, have raised a wave sufficient to capsize the boats and steamers near her, and even to cross the river, and perhaps sweep away some hundreds of the spectators who crowded the wharfs on the opposite shore, within a foot or two of high-water mark. All these things Mr. BRUNEL saw at a glance when the time for the launch arrived, and he saw also that to the tremendous mechanical difficulties of moving such a mass of iron at all, was superadded the responsibility of undertaking to do it at a time when the snapping of a piece of iron or the neglect of a servant might involve the lives of hundreds. Nevertheless, the attempt was made. The *Great Eastern* slid down some five or six feet when she was instantly checked, though not till the mishap at the windlass occurred, which made all the workmen in the yard so timid as to unfit them for the execution of orders which required an unusual amount of nerve and coolness. Within an hour afterwards the attempt was given up, and it was then determined that at all hazards the public should be kept in total ignorance of when the next effort should be made. Hence the strict secrecy with which all the subsequent operations have been conducted, and which was so well maintained that even up to yesterday morning not half a dozen persons were aware of what was to be done. From prudential motives with regard to the men, and also that above all other places no note of preparation should be given on the river, the purchases worked from the barges which were to haul the vessel in that direction were allowed to be worked from the shore. In order to do this double sheaves were secured to the Government and City moorings, near the dockyard on the other side of the river, through which the chains from the ship were passed and brought back under her keel and up the yard, where they were hauled upon with a fourfold purchase by powerful crabs, each worked by 24 men. Four of these purchases have thus been fitted, and their united exertions, it was estimated, would apply a strain upon the midships of the vessel towards the river equal to 250 tons. Small stationary engines, in place of the crabs, worked the same description of tackle at the stem and stern, but with these the power has been so multiplied that each can apply, if necessary, a strain of 100 tons or more. At the same time the launching ways have been strengthened by the addition of several lengths of the bridge rails inserted between those already down at regular intervals, and additional and more powerful hydraulic rams were brought to bear on the ship's cradles, to push her with force enough to start her down the ways. These were the changes which the experience of the first attempt showed would be advisable in future efforts. Six hydraulic rams were yesterday fixed against the side—namely, two seven-inch ones at the aftermost part of each cradle, and a ten-inch one at each forward part. The base of each of these rams rested against a regular series of strong piles driven deep into the ground, and the fulcrum appeared strong enough; but, of course, they could only be tested by the actual pressure of the rams, and that could not possibly be applied until all was ready to launch the vessel.

The last preparations were complete at about noon yesterday. Up to that time so carefully had the secret been kept that even in the immediate neighborhood of the yard the intended effort was unknown. A collier brig which was ashore on one of the launching ways tended to lull whatever suspicions might have been entertained, and which the appearance of gangs of workmen greasing down the launching metals was certainly calculated to excite. In the yard, with the exception of those actually concerned in the launch, there were not more than 20 or 30 gentlemen present, and nearly all of these were engineers or shipbuilders. The great advantage of this arrangement over the very mixed crowd which filled the yard on the last occasion was so apparent that there is now no fear of the rule of strict privacy ever being again departed from.

The men were all at their places at the crabs and hydraulic gear soon after 12 o'clock. Some time was lost while the various details were minutely inspected, preparatory to beginning; but at last, at 1 o'clock, all was ready, and the signal was given to the gangs working the hydraulic rams at the foremost cradle to commence pumping. The aftermost cradle having slipped on the ways about 18 inches or more than the one near the bows, it was necessary to push down the latter first, in order that they might both start on a level. As the men commenced their efforts, the anxiety and expectation of all in the yard, even down to the navvies at the crabs, seemed wrought to the highest pitch; not a word was spoken, and not a person moved. All seemed absorbed in watching the tremendous experiment going forward, so that literally for a few minutes the suspense was almost painful. The gangs at the pumps worked with a will, but the handles went down more slowly, and the pressure was evidently becoming felt. A few minutes more, and the sharp, loud reports of beams of timber yielding and straining under tremendous pressure became more and more frequent. Every one imagined that the vessel herself was yielding, but this was mere fancy, as, after a few moments, it became evident to all near the rams that it was the piling against which they rested that was giving. Nevertheless, the strain was kept on, increasing with every stroke of the lever, and the huge beams, cross-beams and supports groaned, and strained, and bent, moving visibly about like a huge piece of wicker-work. All this while the foremost cradle never showed a sign of yielding, or moved even to a hair's breadth. At last the supports of the rams gave way so much that it became necessary to assist them by hauling in the tackle which pulled the vessel towards the river, but even these gave so little relief that at last one of the center piles broke, and some others "sprung" so badly that it became imperatively necessary to abandon the attempt. Almost at the same moment one of the large three-inch mooring-chains, securing the double sheaves which hauled upon the stem of the vessel, parted somewhere or or other in the river, so that even had the piling been capable of immediate repair, and strengthening, the latter accident alone was sufficient to put a stop to further efforts. Hardly had the orders been received to discontinue the attempt when the men were all at full work again to repair the causes which had led to the failure. Gangs of 100 "navvies" or so, carried down huge pile-driving machines, which in an hour were erected and at work, driving in fresh piles behind those which had yielded. These men will work night and day, if necessary, so that in a few days at most all will be ready again for another effort. The supports for the rams will now be made of immense strength, not only by a great addition of new piles, but by the whole mass being bolted together with iron tie-rods, and again secured in the same manner to the launching-ways themselves. Thus strengthened, it will become quite a mechanical impossibility that they should yield under any pressure which the dead weight and friction of the whole vessel can offer. When we say that repairing the mooring chain, and having that gear ready, is in Captain HARRISON's department, we have said quite enough to vouch for the certainty of that not being found wanting on the next occasion, when we sincerely hope we shall have to announce that the *Great Eastern* is at last at the water's edge.

From the Comoro Islands.

THE NEWS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—SALUTE FIRED BY AMERICANS, AND RETURNED FROM THE PORT OF JOHANNA.

We have received a letter from Johanna, one of the Comoro Islands, in the Mozambique Channel, and dated the 23d of April last, in which the writer expresses his great joy at the election of "Old Buck" to the Presidency of the United States, news of which had just reached that outlandish region. All the American vessels in harbor sent up their colors to the mast-head, and Captain MCNULTY, of the bark *Eagle*, was appointed Commodore of the Fleet by the unanimous vote of its Captains. A grand salute of 31 rounds was fired from a big gun on board the *Eagle*, but the echoes throughout the hills and valleys of Johanna awakened the alarm of the Sultan or King who resides there. He inquired the meaning of this warlike demonstration, whereupon Captain MCNULTY went ashore, and explained to His Majesty how Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN was elected President of the United States, and expatiated on the greatness of the universal Yankee nation with such effect that his Majesty ordered the salute to be returned! This, we believe, is the first occasion upon which a foreigner was ever saluted at Johanna. The salute from the American ship was fired at 12 o'clock at noon on the 23d of April, and when it was returned from the fort the American flag was at the same moment hoisted.

Commodore Mervine.

UNITED STATES SHIP ST. MARY'S, HONOLULU,
Friday, Sept. 25, 1857.

SIR: The notice of the arrival of this ship, in the *Advertiser* of yesterday, contains the following sentence: "Commodore MERVINE will get no additional praise, for this expedition has been entirely successful, and his 'conclusions and opinions' disproved." Will you have the goodness to allow me to correct this statement, by saying that the "conclusions and opinions" of Commodore MERVINE respecting New-Nantucket Island have been approved (and not disproved) by the actual observations of myself and the other officers of the *St. Mary's*, who, being there at a favorable season, were enabled to land at that Island.

CHARLES H. DAVIS,
Commander United States Ship *St. Mary's*.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—No fewer than five railroad accidents, involving injury to passengers and considerable destruction of property, occurred on Friday morning, within a few hours, on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, between Pittsburg and Crestline. The express train coming west at a high rate of speed, between Palestine and New-Waterford, at daybreak encountered a broken rail. The engine, tender and baggage car jumped the break in safety, but the passenger cars, two in number, were thrown from the track and dragged with fearful violence over the sleepers for some two hundred yards, when the forward truck of the hindmost car became disconnected, and the shock, as the body of the car plowed its way among the sleepers, tore seats, stove and every other moveable from their fastenings, which, together with the passengers, some twenty in number, suddenly awakened from their slumbers, were piled in fearful confusion together. In an instant the car was filled with smoke, and a moment after broke out in a blaze, but before any serious damage was done the passengers from the first car, who were uninjured, quickly cleared the wreck and extinguished the flames, when it was found that excepting a few ugly burns, cuts, bruises and sprains, the occupants—men, women and children—had miraculously escaped. The passengers being huddled together on the baggage car, the train proceeded, but had gone but a few miles, when it was stopped in a deep cut eight miles east of Alliance, by a freight train, also wrecked by a broken rail, and presenting an appearance more chaotic than chaos itself. We did not learn whether any one was injured. Of the other accidents we have no reliable information, but believe no loss of life occurred.—*Cin. Commercial.*

MODERN ROME.

Life, Society, Manners, &c., in Modern Rome.

ROME, Early March.

There is nothing whatever in the modern city of Rome to suggest to the spectator, if he but keep out of sight of the dome of St. Peter's, or even to remind him, that he is upon a spot so hallowed by memory and association. If he remain within the precincts of the inhabited town, he can only see two of the seven hills: the other five are beyond the limits of the present city, though within the walls. They are no longer hills, either, having long since been softened into knolls, retaining their titles by courtesy and tradition. Modern Rome is doubtless built upon the site of the poorer quarters of ancient Rome, of which not a vestige remains; while upon the ground occupied by the marvelous constructions the ruins of which still exist, such as the Forum, Colosseum, Palace of the Cæsars, Baths of TITUS and CARACALLA, Temples of Venus and Peace, all within the walls, there are very few erections of a later age. The intermural space is thus divided very markedly and distinctly between Past and Present Rome, and a visitor who should purposely confine himself to the latter portion, would, with perhaps the single exception of the Pantheon never come upon a single street or block, or building, which he might not locate either in Paris or Florence, or New-York or Genoa. Modern Rome is not in fact in any way characteristic or peculiar; the architecture is principally Greek, Romanized, a style which has become Cosmopolite. So, as the two cities are, topographically, wide apart, suppose we attend to one at a time, and give the living the precedence due them over the dead.

The living, then, are a handsome, nut-brown, aquiline, bright-eyed race. None other has such hair, so black, so luxuriant, and so durable in growth and renewal, in spite of neglect. The lower classes around and in Rome present to the traveler proceeding southward the first trace of what may be called a characteristic and pervading costume, though even here may be seen the influence of Paris fashions, in dressing all alike, or nearly alike. Of what was once the almost national Roman costume, but little is left of the form; but the peculiarities of color are still very marked. The nurses, as they may be seen at the promenade giving their foster children an airing, are the most brilliant specimens of plumage that may be seen in all Italy. Being from the country, they are good examples of the mode prevalent at a distance from the city. Their hair, always lustrous and thick, and generally adorned with cheap jewelry, is partly covered by a pure white, stiffly-starched cap, of peculiar shape. Large brass ear-rings hang from their ears, and strings of beads encircle their necks. The boddice of their dress is bright crimson, with an edging of white at the top. The skirt is generally blue, edged with red ribbon at the hem. A white apron is usually worn. The arms are bare, even in February; and the wrists are ornamented with showy bracelets, and the fingers with cumbrous rings. A Roman nurse is a splendid object to look at, and with her rich sunny complexion and half russet, half rosy cheeks, is a glowing picture of healthy magnificence. She never can be plain, even if she be not handsome; and when she has her baby in her arms, she will be found a very gorgeous pile of white, red and blue. These and other similar costumes may be had at the shops, and tourists are very apt to purchase largely for private theatricals and fancy balls.

Then there are classes of people who make no pretensions to costume, but who produce a striking effect by the mere employment of a bit of some highly-colored ribbon or old rag. A girl takes a red shawl and pins it picturesquely about her head, and becomes at once an object that arrests the attention of a stranger. A tradesman, who in other respects might be a Paris truckman, has a gaudy red neckcloth twisted loosely under his chin, or a red cap deposited jauntily upon one side of his head. You see this luxury of color pervading the whole working population of the city; the upper classes dressing, however, as the upper classes dress everywhere. I have seen a group of twenty commingled people, that formed a perfect prism of lively hues, red largely predominating.

Nothing shows the national love for strong contrasts in colors better than a Roman bouquet of flowers. This will be sure to be arranged in circles, each circle being made of one species of flower, and being deeply relieved by the next circle, whether outward or inward. The following diagram will bring it before you infallibly. Take a large red wafer and stick it upon white paper, then paint around it a bright blue rim, as wide as the wafer's radius; and again around this, have another rim of white edging. This is the bouquet, the white being composed of camelias, the blue of violets, and the red of carnations. When once your eye is accustomed to such tightly drawn lines of color, you feel that you must come to Rome to get nosegays. They are exceedingly cheap, and a very gay combination of a dozen camelias and of half a pound of violets, all freshly gathered, may be had—put together under your eye—for thirty-three cents.

Among this picturesque people, suppose we take a morning stroll. Only one street has sidewalks, but there is a heavy penalty to be paid by any driver that injures a pedestrian walking *where the sidewalk ought to be*. Besides, there are comparatively few carriages, and not a single omnibus. The first attraction will be a window of Roman jewelry, one of the foremost specialities of the city. The principal products are cameos, mosaics, and artificial pearls, the setting of the cameos being also a style exclusively peculiar to Rome. Cameos, of the perfection attained here, are literally to be had nowhere else, not a good one ever being offered for sale in Florence: just as Florentine turquoises can not be found in Naples, nor Naples coral in Rome. Just as silver filagree is to be purchased only at Genoa, and garnets only at Prague. But the most interesting manufacture is that of pearls, the article itself being the prettiest ornament for unmarried *blondes* that I have ever seen. I say unmarried *blondes*, because in Europe young ladies never wear precious stones; and I say *blondes*, because pearls do not become *brunettes*. Roman pearls are made in the following way: The pearl, or bead, is of alabaster, solid, with the exception of the drill. Women holding in one hand tankards of hot pearl paste—a composition made by grinding up quantities of a fish like a sardine—dip into them each successive bead. This takes a thin coating of the silvery substance, at a cost, literally, of nothing whatever. A necklace of four rows, and perhaps of a hundred pearls, costs sixty cents; a bracelet, composed of much larger beads, with a pendant heart or crescent, seventy cents; a pair of earrings, of beautiful form, thirty cents; and a head-gear, consisting of an intricate net-work of any small beads, ending in two tassels, a dollar and a half. Thus the whole set may be had for three dollars; and for a person really suited by the style of this ornament, there is nothing half so pretty.

Alabaster chaplets cost six, eight and ten cents; others of a larger size, with black stone beads intercalated, and an alabaster cross attached, twenty cents. These may be blessed by the Pope, and then form, to Catholics out of Rome, the most acceptable present that can possibly be made. There are various ways of obtaining the Papal benediction. In the first place, there is a shop that engages to deliver the article already blessed; then you may be presented to the Pope, and have a quantity of chaplets hidden upon your person; you kiss or grasp the Pontifical hand, and straightway, everything about you is penetrated with the holy influence. Or else, you attend some mass where the Pope is present, and his very neighborhood is enough: or you meet him in the street, and his sacred vicinity is quite sufficient. His sanctity never fails to extend his hand towards or over any trinket or chaplet or crucifix which may be held out towards him. I may add that I have already been a large purchaser of chaplets, and as my intention was to create a good deal of capital with them, at Paris, I determined to obtain, myself, the sanctification of the Pope upon them. Day before yesterday afternoon, hearing that he had gone to take an airing in the Campagna, I loaded two pockets with my alabasters, and set out to intercept him on his return. I was surprised and gratified to meet him walking on the open street. His carriage followed behind, and two or three Cardinals brought up the rear. He wore a plain white merino robe, with a hat of crimson velvet, with a broad brim, low-crowned, and wide gold band. As he passed, everybody bowed profoundly, while the more devoted dropped upon their knees in the dust. He occasionally raised his hand, showering blessings on all far and near. This was quite enough for my chaplets, which were of course blessed through and through, but I wanted something more special and exclusive. So taking off my hat and bowing low, I presented a handful of beads, undergoing at the same time a sort of moral scarlet fever, lest he should, being infallible, divine my very unworthy motives. However, he extended his hand, and played a small game of hop-scotch in the air with it at me, making what I take to have been the sign of the cross. I was abundantly satisfied, and mean to wield a large amount of influence in a small way at Paris. To be able to count one's beads upon a chaplet blessed by the Pope is to a devout Catholic a great privilege and a very material guarantee.

Generally speaking, Rome is a dear city, and to one accustomed to Florence prices, it is an appallingly expensive place. A compensation is that the currency is entirely decimal, ten bajocchi making a paul, and two pauls a dollar. Then there are convenient bank bills for small amounts, though the late shin-plasters for the fractions of a dollar have entirely disappeared. The beggars make change to an extent that I have never seen equaled elsewhere. The usual largesse is half a bajocco, and if you have not a coin of that denomination, you offer a whole one, requesting him to divide it. He plunges his hand into a large wallet, upturning a mass of loose copper, and withdraws it with the piece expected. You have given alms, and fulfilled one of the enjoined duties of Christians; it makes no difference whether you have fostered indolence, and encouraged imposture; you have at any rate given alms, and your conscience is at rest. I may hint at the range of prices here, by saying that a demitasse of black coffee and a table spoonfull of cognac cost fifteen cents at NAZZARIS; at DONEY'S in Florence, the same thing costs four cents, and at TORTONI'S in Paris, twelve.

Here is the Ghetto, or quarter inhabited by the Jews. It is the most tumble-down and filthy portion of Rome, and the 6,000 Roman descendants of Moses are compelled by an illiberal law to live in it and nowhere else. The foulest of smells pervades the whole neighborhood. The inference that it must be unhealthy would be singularly incorrect. On the contrary, it is the healthiest spot in the city, and the fact forms a remarkable confirmation of the theory, that in Italy malaria attaches itself to deserts, or to quarters feebly inhabited, while it is invariably driven away by a dense population. The Campagna, or environs of Rome, would speedily kill off any sparse colony that should attempt to settle there: but it is beyond a doubt that the infection would flee before a numerous troop of squatters. Rome itself is only saved by its populousness; it is surrounded by a broad girdle of pestilence, and this scourge would at once, should the city by any cause lose two-thirds of its inhabitants, make way with the remaining third.

We have noticed, as we walk, that guard and sentinel duty is done by French soldiers, and you need not be surprised if I recognize, in the Colonel of the 21st, an old Parisian acquaintance. We naturally make such inquiries about the garrison as no newspaper, Roman or Parisian, could answer without suspension. We are astonished to learn that 4,500 foreigners easily control 2,000,000 natives: the inference is obvious, that one Frenchman is equal to 444 Romans. The incredulous will remember, however, that the Frenchman has artillery and the benediction of the Pope, while the Romans have neither arms nor discipline. We are also told that, in case the natives succeed in fomenting an insurrection, the father-confessors will be the first to suffer—that they will be collected into a vast priest-pile and removed, either by explosion or *auto da fé*, to another and more extended sphere.

Spring is advancing upon us apace. It is early in March, and people are setting out strawberry vines in their gardens. There is an odor of June in the air, and the breath from the fields speaks savorily of birds' nests and sweet-briars. The mails are through as far as due, and the girls, with flapping straw-hats, are selling May flowers. It really unbends and unstrings a North American to sojourn in such a climate. DICK TINTO.

Labor Wanted at the West.

GIBSON COUNTY, Ind., Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While your Eastern cities are filled with men, professing a willingness to work, who are unable to procure wages, this section of country is suffering from the want of all descriptions of work hands, particularly farm hands and axe-men. This is the case generally through the West, but more especially so in Southern Indiana and Illinois. Several hundred hands, good laboring men, could find constant employment in this county at one dollar or more per day. Such wages, considering that a man can live in the country at thirty cents per day, and live well at that, should, to any one to whom it would be a charity to give food, be much preferable to moping away a long Winter under the humiliating and debasing influence of public or private charity.

For the last five or six years, owing to the firm prices prevailing for all kinds of farm products and the natural fertility of our soil, the value of the crops raised has for each year exceeded that of the fee-simple of the lands producing them; still few farmers have laid by much money; the cost of production was too great. Almost every farmer wishes to extend his farm, but cannot do it while labor remains as scarce and, as high as it has been for several years back. Through all this portion of the State there is a great demand for axe-men—scarcely any can be had. I know one man who could give constant employment to eight or ten men, and who has offered $4 per thousand for the getting out of barrel-staves, without being able to get one made.

The arrangement, that persons wanting hands should forward the fare, made by your charitable associations, will hardly be taken advantage of by many; it looks too much like throwing money to the winds. It might, however, be a question with the charitable and those already burdened with the expense of supporting a number of able-bodied men in idleness, whether it would not be cheaper to send them where they could support themselves, than to keep them through the Winter. Once in the West, if any one suffers for the necessaries of life, it is his own fault. A RESIDENTER.

The proprietors of the factories at the New-York Mills, Utica, have determined to resume work, in part, within a week or two. This will afford employment to a large number thrown out of work.

The Racine (Wis.) *Daily Journal*, hitherto neutral in its politics, has come out Republican.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Meeting of Wholesale Druggists—Recommendation to Limit the Time of Credit—Views of the Trade.

The principal Importers of and dealers in drugs, dye-stuffs, &c., met on Thursday at 11 o'clock, at the auction salesroom of GERARD & BETTS, No. 105 Wall-street. The meeting was convened in obedience to a call issued a week since, for the purpose of discussing the general interest of the Trade, and to recommend a decrease of the Credit System, rendered necessary by the late revolutions in the business of the country. About one hundred gentlemen were in attendance, representing the different branches of the Trade. The meeting was called to order by Mr. RECKNAGLE, of the firm of RECKNAGLE & SCHWAB, Cedar street, who nominated H. B. MERRICK, of HASKELL, MERRICK & BULL, as Chairman, and Mr. MYERS, of the firm of MYERS & DEAN, Liberty-street, as Secretary. The Chairman briefly returned thanks for the honor conferred.

Mr. RECKNAGLE, by request, stated the objects of the meeting. He said the meeting had been called to obtain an open and fair expression of the views of those engaged in the drug business, as to the propriety of recommending a limitation of the system of credits from six months to any other period thought to be desirable by a majority of the trade. The meeting had been rendered imperative by the late severe financial crisis, which was hardly yet past. Had business been placed on a cash, instead of a credit basis, the merchants throughout the country would have escaped half the difficulty and suffering which had fallen upon them within the last three months. At present a majority of the dealers seek to buy on credit alone, but the importers did not suffer so much as the jobbers did, as they sell mostly for city paper, but the jobbers who deal with the country merchants are compelled to sell their goods in turn for country paper, which, too often, had to be renewed at maturity. The present was the proper time to effect an improvement so much desired among all classes of dealers in the city. The business of the jobber could not sustain him, unless he could procure returns in time to meet his own engagements, which had often obliged them to resort to other expensive methods of meeting them—or to procure an extension on their paper. There were many disadvantages arising from a long credit system which would be remedied by limiting the time to four instead of six months. With six months' credit men would buy more than on four months, and often more than they required; but if confined to four months, he would be more prompt in making payments, and the benefit resulting would be mutual. It was not desirable, or perhaps practicable, to set up a cash system, but the country was now better able than formerly to pay on short credits. From a sparse and poor population we had become one of the most thickly-settled and wealthiest in the world. If a cash basis for business were ever possible, it was now. There was a prevailing sentiment in favor of shorter credits, if it could be found practicable. Those doing business at a great distance, requiring a long time for their goods to reach their destination, would, perhaps, have the greatest reason to complain, and they should be allowed more privileges than those living near by. Those who purchase goods in Europe do not get any allowance of time on account of distance, and yet their goods are not available until they reach this side. Western merchants could hardly claim more. The object was not to obtain a pledge here to any specific action, but to obtain an interchange of opinions as to what would be best.

T. R. MCCONNELL was not opposed to shortening the credit system, if it could be done; the difficulty was that the meeting was mainly composed of importers, while the jobbers were the real parties to move in the matter first. This was essential to unanimity, and without that nothing could be done. If the jobbers would first shorten the credit, the importers could follow suit without difficulty. New-York was the largest drug market in the world, and could control the market. It was larger than London. Any rash measures however would drive away the business from us, and we should become the smallest instead of the largest market. Unanimity among all classes must first be secured, and then act accordingly.

Mr. RECKNAGLE explained, and was followed by Mr. SOUTHERLAND, who coincided with Mr. MCCONNELL'S views.

Mr. MYERS, as the representative of his house, was agreeable to a shortening of the credit system from six to four months, but he deprecated any combination that was likely to operate disastrously upon the weak. Such a course would ultimately be bad in its effects on the trade. Their house had already resorted to the four months' credit system.

The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. VINCENT, SWEETSER and SPRING, when the following resolution was presented for adoption:

Resolved, That we recommend to the trade to reduce the present credit system from six to four months, with notes to be paid in the City of New-York, or by exchange.

After some discussion the latter part of the resolve was withdrawn (that referring to notes and exchange) and the resolution was adopted.

A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. GERARD and BETTS for the use of their room, and the meeting adjourned.

The Police Commissioners.

The Police Commissioners met on Thursday afternoon with Gen. NYE in the chair. All the members of the Board were present.

General NYE moved that the complaint against Mr. Tilden of the Eleventh Precinct be dismissed.

Mayor WOOD inquired whether there was not another complaint against Mr. Tilden. If his (the Mayor's) information was correct, Tilden was guilty of the charges. The evidence in the case was placed in Mayor WOOD's hands, and he promised to look over it and return it to the Board at the next meeting.

At the request of Mayor WOOD the clerk read the important points of Judge DAVIES' decision in the case of McDermot *vs.* The Police Commissioners.

Mayor WOOD said he desired to give notice that at the next meeting of the Board he would submit a resolution, predicated upon Judge Davis' opinion for the restoration of the old Policemen.

General NYE thought the Judge's opinion rested upon a mistaken state of facts. His opinion was one way and the decision another. He (the speaker) could not comprehend it. The only question before Judge Davies was whether he would grant an injunction against this Board, which he denied, and then proceeded to give deductions upon a question which was not in the case, and which he (Gen. NYE) considered had no binding authority. He had read the decision immediately after it was rendered, and prepared a series of resolutions, which he desired to offer.

General NYE submitted the following:

Whereas, On the 9th of October, 1857, a resolution was passed by this Board, in the words and figures following, to wit:—"Mayor WOOD offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That such of the old force as have not been dismissed from the Police, in conformity to law, be and they are hereby declared to be members of the Metropolitan Police of this City, and entitled to do duty and to be paid as such; which was carried, Gen. NYE and Mr. STRANAHAN voting in the negative." And,

Whereas, A construction has been given to said resolution different from what was intended, and it has been supposed that this Board intended thereby those members of the old force who have refused to recognize the authority of these Commissioners; therefore, to avoid misconstruction, it is hereby now

Resolved, That the said resolution of the 9th of October be and is hereby rescinded.

Whereas, on the 28th of November, 1857, the injunction asked for against this Board by Philip McDermot was decided, although a temporary injunction had been granted whereby the action of this Board had been paralyzed for one week; and *whereas*, though deciding that there was no cause for an injunction, the learned Judge who decided the motion expressed an opinion not necessary to the decision of the case, which opinion, though entitled to great respect from the character of the Judge, has yet no force or judicial authority; and *whereas*, it is of great public importance that the question respecting the duties of this Board in the premises shall be judicially determined, it being incumbent upon them on the one hand to put the old force on duty if they are members of the Metropolitan Police, and it being on the other hand a plain violation of the law to put them on duty if they are not such members; and *whereas*, it would be a misdemeanor in this Board to reappoint a person who had been dismissed and removed for cause; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board will unite with any person or persons having any interest in the question to bring the matter immediately before the courts, without regard to technical difficulties or to any disputed questions not necessarily involved in the case, to the end that this Board may have a binding judicial authority for its action; be it further

Resolved, That if it shall be judicially determined that the members of the old force were made members of the new Police against their will, and notwithstanding their election to adhere to the old Commissioners, this Board will thereupon proceed to investigate each particular case, and if it shall appear that some did not receive legal notice of their trial, this Board will give to them new notice and proceed to trial thereon.

Mayor WOOD said the question should be taken upon the preamble proposing to rescind a resolution passed on the 9th of October. He objected to rescinding that resolution, as it was declaratory of a principle that in all cases where men were not dismissed in conformity to law that they were still members of the police force. Judge Davies had so decided, and he understood the resolutions presented by the Chairman sustained that doctrine.

General NYE emphatically denied this assertion.

Mayor WOOD said he understood the Chairman to submit the whole question to the Courts. The Chairman's resolution was consistent with the decision of Judge Davies, and also with subsequent resolutions presented by General NYE. Although the Board might rescind the resolutions, yet they could not do away with the palpable facts stated in them, which were indorsed by a Judge of the Supreme Court with the whole question before him. He (Mayor WOOD) denied the assertion of the Chairman that the dissolution of the injunction necessarily comprehended the whole question. The Court could not restrain the Board except upon the supposition that they made appointments in an illegal manner, and that there were no vacancies; consequently the decision made the members of the Board personally liable to pay the salaries of every man appointed until it was determined whether there were any vacancies or not.

Gen. NYE asked the Mayor why he did not get McDermot to appeal.

Mayor WOOD—I am in favor of taking the speediest means to do it.

Gen. NYE—Judge Davies' decision was in our favor.

Mayor WOOD—If the law requires this personal service, as I have always contended, why then we have no vacancies. We have been already acting contrary to law in making appointments. I am willing to vote for these resolutions but I am not willing to vote for a reconsideration of a resolution making a declaration entirely consistent with the decision of the Court. According to Judge Davies' decision, we have five hundred policemen who are, to all intents and purposes, policemen who must be paid, yet denied the privilege of acting as policemen. If this be so, it is not only our duty to the county, but to these men, that they should be permitted to perform this service and receive their pay. It is certainly desirable that the matter should be determined as soon as possible. We might as well avail ourselves of the services of these men and let their pay be determined by the decision which we hope to obtain.

Mr. BOWEN said that the Board were only to try those men who committed some offence, but there was a class of men of the old force who neither withdrew from the old Commissioners nor joined the new ones.

Mayor WOOD observed that the Board made its selection how they would treat those men. They did not choose to place them in the attitude of resigning; but they chose to try them as derelict officers. The only question was, therefore, whether the law and the rules and regulations of the Board had been complied with, as to the form of procedure necessary to be taken before the men could be dismissed. He contended that it could not be disputed that these men did report themselves for duty to the General Superintendent, and many of them were in the habit of doing so daily, under the advice of counsel. It would not do for this Board to change its position according as the wind might blow. These men's rights were protected by the law, and they had no power to disregard them. He (the Mayor) should be reluctant to assume the personal responsibility of paying the police, as intimated by Judge Davies, but was entirely willing that the Board should summarily and speedily dispose of the whole matter.

General NYE and other members of the Board denied that the disbanded Police reported themselves for duty.

General NYE said that if a man withdrew himself from this force for thirty days, he dissolved his connection with it and was dismissed. But if, for greater protection, the Board did a surplus act, and moved to dismiss a man, which his Honor voted for, there was a precedent. It could only be regarded in law as an act that was unnecessary, and therefore surplusage. These men were formally dismissed, and they were dismissed by their own act. They were opposed to the Albany Commissioners, and adhered tenaciously to the old Commissioners. They openly contemned the authority of this Commission; and no Judge in his senses would ever say, when the question was presented to him untrammeled by such a resolution as he (General NYE) desired to be rescinded, that those men were *nolens volens* members of this Board in spite of themselves, although they might contemn its authority, and do everything to bring it into disrepute. They cast off their armor, laid aside their badges of office and gave up their batons under the direction of another authority, and paraded through the streets bearing their banners of disbanded policemen. He repeated, that no court in its senses would ever say that such conduct as that would be tolerated by a person in the employment of another; and they stood in the attitude of employer and employed.

Mayor WOOD—The Court has so decided.

Gen. NYE—It has never done so; and that is the reason why I want this resolution rescinded. If this case is to be submitted to the Court, I desire that no resolution by any possibility can trammel the truthful presentation of the subject.

Mayor WOOD—Admitting that the Chairman be right in his graphic description of the conduct of these men—which is very much overcolored, and much of it has really no existence in fact—the whole of the men should not be made responsible for the acts of the few. Admitting that these policemen committed the veriest offences against the law, much less against their duty to this Board, yet the Board could not declare they were no longer policemen until they performed certain things. According to the decision of Judge Davies these men must be personally notified before they are dismissed. They must formally withdraw. In my proclamation, although I disbanded the old force, I did not necessarily discharge them.

General NYE remarked that the Board had notice of the Mayor's forthcoming proclamation of the 4th of July, when Alderman Clancy called upon them and said that unless the men of the Sixth Ward were retained a riot would be inevitable, at which time the Board determined to abide the consequences, and refused to appoint them.

Mayor WOOD doubted very much whether the rescinding of the resolution in question could paralyze its effect.

Mr. STRANAHAN believed that the whole question in dispute was covered by the resolutions offered by General NYE, and the Board was willing to meet the issue.

Mayor WOOD remarked that it was generally conceded that the force was not full, and the public necessities required an additional number of men, and asked where was the objection to appointing a number of the disbanded men? Put them on duty, said he; let us avail ourselves of their services, and let their pay depend upon the decision which we hope to obtain from the Courts

THE CHAIRMAN—We have no right to do it.

Mr. BOWEN said, that when the Special Committee on this subject reported, it would be time enough to take up the question whether the Board will restore the old force to duty or not. He had no hesitation in saying that, in his opinion, many of those men should be restored to duty.

Mayor WOOD, on the question as to the adoption of the resolutions, demanded as a right that each resolution should be acted upon separately. Every deliberative body accorded that right, and he demanded it.

The resolutions as a whole were then submitted to the Board.

Mayor WOOD said the last resolution was entirely unnecessary, because there was a Special Committee appointed to attend to the matter of which it treated. The Board could not get a decision on this subject inside of twelve months, and in the meantime these men would starve. Many of them were now in a starving condition, and did not know what to do; while the subject was pending these men could not be taken back, and they were virtually forever excluded from the department in consequence of the mode they proposed by which it should be ascertained whether they were members of the force or not. Such a course was unjust, unfair and inhuman, because the Board was absolutely starving these men.

Mr. BOWEN was prepared to show that nine-tenths of these men were legally dismissed, notwithstanding the decision of Judge Davies.

General NYE replied to the charge of inhumanity which was often made against him. He submitted whether it was more humane to let the disbanded men know the position which they were in, and the action of the Board, than to hold out inducements to the head that would have to be broken to the heart. He affirmed that it was more humane for them to say to those men, "Now, your remedy if you have any, lies in legislation. If this coming Legislature, which will set in thirty days, will say by one declaratory section that this Board shall have the discretionary power to appoint such persons as they may see fit, belonging to the old force, who have merit and qualifications, the Board will cheerfully do it." It would be more humane to say to them that their remedy lay in that direction, so that they would feed upon something more substantial than promises.

Mr. PERIT had been in favor of reappointing the meritorious men of the old force ever since his connection with the Board.

Mayor WOOD remarked that when he solicited Mr. PERIT to become a member of the Commission, he had his assurances that he was in favor of the restoration of the Municipal Policemen.

Mr. PERIT—I came into the Board perfectly independent of any party question whatever, and with a sole desire to aid in discharging the duties of the Commission.

Mayor WOOD (warmly)—I had your assurances that the whole force should be restored.

Mr. PERIT—"Declarations," if you please. I stated that I would most cordially join in any measure by which by legislative provision they could be reinstated.

Mayor WOOD said that the principle which General NYE contended for was very much like starving a man to death and then offering him bread, and proceeded to vindicate the course which he pursued in reference to the Municipal Police. He maintained that it was not wrong to tell these men that they were dismissed illegally, and that they would be restored again—an opinion which was sustained by Judge Beebe and Recorder Tillou. Was it a crime, said the Mayor, to say that this Board was composed of gentlemen, or that it was a partisan organization? I see now what its character is. Although he (the Mayor) never had any conversation with Mr. PERIT until after he was made a member of the Board, yet on that very evening he said he would vote for the reappointment of the old police. Had I supposed, continued his Honor, Mr. PERIT would have altered his opinion by his associations here, so help me God I should never have proposed him as a member of this Board. The Mayor charged the Board with behaving unmanly and illegally. It was unjust to the tax-payers of New-York, that hundreds and thousands of dollars had to be wasted by the partisan action of this Board. The tax-payers had to pay four hundred thousand dollars a year, because the Police Commissioners did not see fit to restore the old police to duty, for all of them would recover payment.

Mr. PERIT again said that he utterly disavowed any partisan motives in his connection with the Commission. Since his connection with it he never gave a vote under party influence. His sole desire was to have as perfect a police as possible, and he was willing to appoint any of the old force as soon as they could do so legally.

Mayor WOOD remarked that it was a partisan police, and he would soon show them by affidavits that, at the recent election, policemen voted in some instances out of their districts, and that a number of them were active in helping to elect their favorite candidate. He would furnish such evidence, although he apprehended that the Board would take no action on the matter.

The Mayor's motion to strike out the last resolution prevailed—Messrs. CHOLWELL, PERIT, Mayors WOOD and POWELL voting in the affirmative, Messrs. NYE, BOWEN and STRANAHAN in the negative.

The remainder of the resolutions were adopted, Mayor WOOD voting in the negative.

Mr. PERIT wished to know the most practicable manner of getting an early decision on the matter in dispute, for Mayor WOOD intimated that it was probable the Courts would not render a decision for twelve months.

Gen. NYE said the true way to get an early decision was for the contending parties to agree upon an exact state of facts, and submit the question by stipulation; have a Judge at special term decide it, and then send it at once to the Court of Appeals, which met in January.

Mayor WOOD thought *quo warrantos* took the precedence.

Joseph Brown, of the Eleventh Precinct of this City, was suspended from payment for ten days, he having insulted a citizen.

Mr. STRANAHAN moved to dismiss Edward Brown, of the Fifth Precinct, in Brooklyn, but subsequently withdrew the resolution, in order to give Mayor POWELL an opportunity to examine the evidence.

Patrick Gorman, also a Brooklyn officer, was dismissed, it having been clearly proven that he could not read or write, these acquirements being absolutely necessary for a proper discharge of the duties of an officer.

The Board adjourned till Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LONG ISLAND.

TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—The Bridge-street Juvenile Temperance Society, of Brooklyn, held their first social tea-festival on Wednesday evening, in the Primitive Methodist Church, Bridge-street, near Tillary-street, Ex-Mayor HALL presiding. One hundred and forty persons sat down to tea, after which the meeting was addressed by Messrs. GEO. HALL, HENRY AGNER, MATTHEW HALE SMITH, ABRAHAM BEAL, JAMES B. DUNN and ROBT. CROWE. A juvenile choir from New-York, under the care of Mr. JABEZ BURNS, contributed much to the interest of the occasion. Temperance meetings are held by this Society every Friday evening, at No. 204 Bridge-street.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR RIVERHEAD.—Mr. WILLIAM MURDOCK, who resides within two miles of Riverhead, L. I., was robbed on the highway last Wednesday afternoon, in a very daring manner. Mr. MURDOCK left home in company with a little girl, his daughter, for the purpose of going to Moriches. When he had driven his wagon half the distance between Riverhead and that place, a man stepped out from the woods and accosted him by presenting a pistol at his head and demanding "his money or his life." After a little parley Mr. MURDOCK found that the fellow was in a determined mood, so he handed him all the money he had about him, being $40, made up of two gold pieces of $20 each. The man then demanded his watch, but Mr. M. assured him that he did not have it with him. The highwayman then said, "You may go." The robber was a small-sized man, and had on a red shirt. He had his face partially covered by a muffler, so as to conceal his features. A man has been arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrator of this outrage.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—On Thursday night the lumber yard of Mr. WATSON, on Twenty-seventh-street, near Third-avenue, Gowanus, was set on fire, and consumed, with a loss of about $3,000 worth of lumber. Insured for $1,000, in the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

☞ A thief entered the house of JAMES TITUS, No. 129 Sands street, Brooklyn, on Thursday night, and stole four overcoats from the hall.

ACCIDENT.—FREDERICK KING, a boy, while playing at the foot of Adams-street, Brooklyn, yesterday, had one of his feet badly crushed by a heavy casting falling upon it. He was taken to the residence of his parents by officer CREAN, of the Second Precinct Police.

FAIR.—The Mariner's Family Industrial Fair was held yesterday and the day before in the Brooklyn Athenæum. There was a respectable attendance both days, and the receipts were satisfactory.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Counterfeit Fives on the Essex County Bank, Keeseville, New-York, are circulating in Brooklyn. A man named JOHN THOMPSON has been arrested for passing some of this counterfeits.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Peter Poillon vs. *John Kerney*.—Motion to confirm report of referee granted.

William McBurnie, &c., vs. *Patrick H. O'Brien*.—Referred to Addison J. Dicssy.

Samuel H. Oppenheim vs. *Moritz Meyer*.—Referred to Michael Ulshoeffer, Esq.

Albert De Groot vs. *Edwin Stone*.—Motion for leave to issue execution granted.

Ernest Muldener vs. *F. Gustav Fincke*.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Thomas Saunders vs. *Marshall O. Roberts*.—Motion granted with $10 costs.

The Bloodgood Estate.

SURROGATE'S COURT—FRIDAY, Dec. 4.

Before Surrogate Bradford.

The application to have a former decree opened, in the matter of the Bloodgood Estate was up again before the Surrogate yesterday, and the testimony was nearly concluded. The case was adjourned to Saturday next, for argument; and permission was given counsel to take the testimony of Judge Beebe, at his office, during the interval.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—THURSDAY, Dec. 4.

Before Judge Morris, and Justices Schoonmaker and Emmons.

Daniel Shirlock and John Flaherty were tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree. The former is about 20 years of age and the latter much younger. Shirlock was sentenced to four years and four months imprisonment in the State Prison and Flaherty was sent to the House of Refuge.

Wm. Churchill and John Schmidt convicted of grand larceny in stealing a keg of butter from a store in Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn in October last, were each sentenced to two years imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

The trial of Jeremiah Butler, indicted for killing Francis Malady at the Mount Prospect House, in Flatbush-avenue, on the 4th of July last, was put off for the term, owing to the sickness of one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution.

The Court adjourned to one week from next Tuesday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 4.

Before Judges Strong, Emott and Birdseye.

THE LIQUOR CASES.—In the case of the People *vs.* McFeely, arrested by order of the District-Attorney for violating the Liquor law by selling without license, a motion to dismiss the complaint on the ground of irregularity in the proceedings, was brought on for argument. District-Attorney Schoonmaker appeared for the People, and John Long, Esq., for the defendant. The papers were submitted, and an early decision is expected. If the proceedings are declared void, it will dispose of all of the other cases sued under the same action. Counsel in the other suits are to submit briefs.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK Friday, Dec. 4, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 11,139 bbls. Flour; 29,859 bushels and 1,524 bags Wheat; 567 bushels Oats; and 48 bbls. Pork.

ASHES—Are quiet, and prices are heavy. Pearls, $6 37½@$6 50; Pots, $6 87½@$7, ₩ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,250 ℔s. American Yellow, 27½c.@28½c., cash, ₩ ℔.

COFFEE—Is in moderate request, and is steady. Sales have been reported of 140 pkgs. Java, at 15¾c.@16c.; 330 bags Rio, at 9½c.@10½c.; and some Maracaibo, within our range. We quote Java 15¾c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12c.; Rio, 9c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 8¾c.@9c.; Native Ceylon, 13c., cash; and Laguayra, at 11½c.@12c. Sales by auction in Philadelphia yesterday, 2,529 bags Rio Coffee, at from 9¾c.@10¾c., averaging $9 95 the 100 ℔s., 60@90 days and 4 months, mostly the latter.

COTTON—The market is dull, buyers manifesting very little disposition to operate. Prices are unsettled. Only a very limited business has been reported, to-day, at irregular prices, including Middling Uplands at 11c.@11¼c.; do. Gulf at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₩ ℔.

FISH—The market appears quiet, and prices are essentially the same, for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour is more animated, and with the return of cold weather, the confidence of factors is reviving. We have heard of sales of 13,600 bbls. within our revised range, the lowest figures of which are now generally rejected by factors. The receipts are moderate for the season, and the available supply here is also light.

Common to good Superfine	$4 55@$4 62
Extra State	4 75@ 5 00
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 55@ 4 65
Superfine Ohio	4 75@ 4 95
Fancy Ohio	5 00@ 5 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 25@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 10@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 65@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 60@ 7 75

Canadian is doing better. Sales 950 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 60@$5 30 ₩ bbl. Southern Flour continues plenty and heavy. Sales 1,300 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 10@$7 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at old prices—$3 [illegible] 25 for fine to superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to-day: 2,000 boxes Malaga figs, poor, at 2¾c.@3c., and 60 quarter cases Sardines, damaged, at 10c.@10¼c., cash.

GRAIN—Wheat is in limited request, [illegible] of prime quality available, holders [illegible] firmness. Sales: 11,000 bushels, [illegible] to prime White Western at $1 20@$1 [illegible] to choice White Southern at $1 41@$1 [illegible] Red Southern, damaged, at 90c. ₩ bushel. Corn [illegible] demand at strengthening prices. Sales: [illegible] els, at 82c. for mixed Western, in store; [illegible] old Yellow Southern; 79c. for mixed new [illegible] do.; and 67c.@77½c. for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, ₩ bushel. Sales were also reported of 4,500 bushels Rye, chiefly prime Northern, at 75c., delivered, and 4,200 bushels Barley, [illegible] at 80c. ₩ bushel. Nothing new in Barley Malt. [illegible] attract more attention, and are now [illegible]@48c for Western; 43c.@46c. for State; [illegible] for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 33c.@[illegible] for Southern, ₩ bushel.

The following is a summary of the Chicago [illegible] stuff movement, since the opening of navigation, to Nov. 30:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	[illegible]
Totals	259,919	9,270,995	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	[illegible]
Totals	158,516	9,500,861	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Chicago *Times*, of Dec. 2, states that "the recent cold snap has put such an embargo on lake transportation that only ten cargoes of grain have sailed during the week. A disposition exists, however, to buy wheat for winter storage, and keep it here. This has been done to some extent and will doubtless prove profitable to those engaged in it. Wheat has been selling as low as 52c.@53c. in store."

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales North River at 55c.@[illegible]c., ₩ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—The market is more active and sales fully equal the receipts, prices, however, tend downwards as the stock on hand is excessive, being fully 400,000 Hides and a large portion of the recent shipments to Europe are expected back. Sales have been, 8,000 Rio Grande 20½c.@21c., 6 months; [illegible] Porto Cabello 22c.@17c., 6 months; 1,615 Orinoco 17½c., cash, less 6 ₩ cent; 500 City Slaughter 5½c. cash; [illegible] Porto Cabello, averaging 22 ℔. each, on terms not disclosed; 378 West India at 13c. cash; and [illegible] Curacoa, averaging 20c.@15c. ₩ ℔., with 6 months credit.

HOPS—Continue quiet, and prices are [illegible] sustained. Crops of 1847, 5c.@9c.; 1856, [illegible]c.; 1855, 1½c.@2½c., cash, ₩ ℔.

IRON—The demand is limited, and prices [illegible] generally nominal in private trade. Sales [illegible] to-day, for cash, 2,019 tons American Railroad [illegible] Erie pattern—weighing 56@58 ℔s. ₩ yard, [illegible] $35 ₩ ton, deliverable at WETMORE's yard, [illegible].

LEAD—Is in moderate request at about [illegible] rates.

LEATHER—Sole is in fair demand at [illegible] better prices. The stock is much heavier [illegible] fore known. As the receipts will be large [illegible] Winter, a large portion of the surplus will [illegible] til before Spring. The following are [illegible] the week's movement:

Receipts during the week—sides ...... [illegible]
Sales ...... [illegible]
Stock to-day, sides ...... [illegible]

LIME—Rockland: 85 for Common, [illegible] Lump, ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—The Chicago Lumber receipts, from the opening of lake navigation to Nov. 30, were [illegible] 514,911 feet.

MOLASSES—Appears in moderate [illegible] sales reported of 31 hhds. Porto Rico, at [illegible] months credit; 20 hhds. sour do., at 17c., [illegible] hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@21c., and [illegible] 93 bbls. Sugar-house Syrup, at 21c.@22½c., [illegible] gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is quiet, and prices are heavy, including common at $1 35@$1 37½ ₩ 310 ℔s. Tar is inactive and nominal. Crude Turpentine is sparingly sought after and is barely worth $3 [illegible]. Spirits Turpentine shows less animation and less buoyancy, sales having been reported since our last of only about 320 bbls., in lots, at 42½c.@[illegible], cash and short credit, ₩ gallon.

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 2—Turpentine has come to market rather sparingly since our last, and the temporary advance of 10c. which was made on Wednesday last, has been lost. Transactions for the week foot up only 2,241 bbls. at $2 56@$2 65 for Yellow Dip, and $1 34@$1 65 for hard ₩ bbl. In Spirits there has been very little doing, though, with a light stock, the article may be quoted as firm. Sales for the week foot up only 1,110 casks at 38c.@40c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is rather sparingly dealt in at former rates—52c.@54c., cash, ₩ gallon. Other descriptions are quiet, and prices are generally nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues quiet [illegible], with sales of only 350 bbls., in lots, at $17 [illegible] for Mess, and $15 50@$16 for Prime, ₩ bbl. [illegible] are salable and steady at 9½c.@10½c. for [illegible] Hams, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ₩ [illegible] 11¾c.@12c., ₩ ℔. Lard is unaltered. [illegible] tions since our last embrace 200 bbls. fair to [illegible] at 10c.@10¾c. ₩ ℔. Beef is inactive and [illegible]. The transactions since our last consist of [illegible] lots at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western [illegible]; $14@$14 75 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country [illegible], and $5 75@$6 75 for do. prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$24 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@[illegible] ₩ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at [illegible], 12c.@16½c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@24c. for prime to choice [illegible] ₩ ℔. Cheese is plenty and salable, at 6c.@8c. for common to prime.

In Cincinnati, during the week ending Dec. [illegible] Hog declined in price fully 75c. ₩ cwt., net, depressed by large receipts, unfavorable weather, and a [illegible] in quiry. The *Price Current* states that advices from Western points leave no doubt that packing will be done in the small way to a great extent this season [illegible] diverting a large number of Hogs from the [illegible] packing points, and apparently diminishing the crop. The receipts of Hogs at Cincinnati during the week have been large, but not much beyond what they were the corresponding week last year.

Total for the week ...... [illegible]
Previously reported ...... [illegible]

Total for the season ...... [illegible]
Same time in 1856. 129,828 | Same time in [illegible]
Same time in 1855. 131,068 | Same time in [illegible]

RICE—Continues quiet and depressed, with only small sales reported at $3@$3 25 ₩ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Clover is pretty freely offered and is dull in this market at 8c.@8½c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania ₩ ℔. In Philadelphia Clover seed is in better request, and prime has advanced $3 50@$3 62½ ₩ bushel. Other kinds of seeds are quiet and somewhat nominal.

SOAP—We heard of sales of 150 boxes Castile at 11c.@11¼c. ₩ ℔.

SPICES—Are quiet and languid at our quotations: No. 1 Nutmegs 55c.; Mace, 50c.@55c.; Cassia, in mats, at 35c.; Sumatra Pepper at 10c.@10½c., free, and 6c.@6¾c., in bond; Cloves at 6½c.@7c.; Pimento at 6½c.@7c., free, and 6c.@6½c. in bond, and Race Ginger at 5c.@5½c. ₩ ℔.

SUGARS—The demand is animated and prices favor factors. Sales, 70 hhds. Cuba at 5½c.@[illegible]; 310 Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¾c.; 710 bags Calcutta on private terms; and 540 boxes Havana at 7½c.@[illegible] ₩ ℔. The stock of Sugar in Philadelphia, Dec. 1, comprised 5,783 hhds. Cuba; 402 hhds. Porto Rico; 1,650 hhds. Melado, and 406 boxes Cuba.

TALLOW—Sales, 16,000 ℔s. prime at 10c., cash, ₩ ℔.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request, and prices show an increased regularity and steadiness. Sales since Tuesday 76 hhds. Kentucky, at 8½c.@16c.; 150 cases Seed Leaf at 10c.@20c.; and 36 bales Havana, on terms not disclosed. The Louisville *Price Current* reports a "good inquiry; old Manufacturing and Cutting qualities is free and prices better. Several lots have been taken at private sale at full prices. This quality of Tobacco will continue in demand, as the country are almost bare of it, and for cutting purposes the new crop cannot be used until it has gone through the sweat. New does not arrive freely and is not much in demand. There is no improvement in price to notice. We quote Old Lugs, Frosted, $4@$6; Old Lugs, not Frosted, $5@$6 50; Old Leaf, choice selection, $12@$15; New Lugs, $4@$5; New Leaf, $6@$10; New Leaf, choice, none in market."

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of [illegible] bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison at 22c.@22½c.@23c., cash, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued about the same, with moderate engagements of Produce. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d @5-32d. ₩ ℔.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 4½d @5½d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@[illegible]d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ₩ tc., and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@[illegible]s. ₩ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

Live Stock Market Reports.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Dec. 3.—At market, [illegible]00 Beeves, 600 Stores, 9 pairs Working Oxen, [illegible] Cows and Calves, 5,000 Sheep and Lambs, and [illegible].

BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, $7 60; first quality, $6 50; second quality, $6 50; third quality, $[illegible]; ordinary, $5 06.

STORES—Yearlings, $11@$13; two years old, $17@$20; three years old, $25@$30.

HIDES, 5c. ₩ ℔.; Tallow, 6c. ₩ ℔.; Pelts, [illegible]@7c. each; Calf Skins, 9c.@10c.

WORKING OXEN—Sales at $75@$80@$90@$100.

COWS AND CALVES—Sales at $22@$[illegible]@$30@$35@$39.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra, $2 50@$3; by lots, $[illegible] 25@$1 50@$2.

SWINE—Pigs, 6¾c. ₩ ℔.; Ohio, 5½c.; retail, [illegible]c.@8c.

REMARKS.—There is a full supply of Beef at market to-day, and prices remain about the same as last week. There is a large supply of Sheep and Lambs, and they sold lower than last week. Sales of Swine quick, but no advance in prices.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Dec. 3—The offerings have been large, this week, and prices have [illegible] advanced. There were 1,100 head offered [illegible], of which number 200 were driven off, [illegible] over, and the balance were sold at prices ranging [illegible] $3 50@$4 50 ₩ 100 ℔s. on the hoof, equal to [illegible] net, and averaging $4 25.

HOGS—The offerings on the scales [illegible] were quite large, there being some 4,000 to [illegible] offered. Prices have also declined. [illegible] made of Prime Hogs at $[illegible] suitable for packers' use, and $6 50 ₩ 100 ℔s. for Butchers'. These figures show a decline of 50c. ₩ 100 ℔s.

SHEEP—Are dull. Sales were made at from $2 50@$3 50 ₩ head, according to quality.

The New-York Times.
NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued This Morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Northern Light.* Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *America's* mails, from Boston, reached this City yesterday afternoon. We publish, as the most important intelligence, a variety of extracts from foreign journals on the great financial crisis. In London, at latest date, consols were steadier than they had been during the week previous, but the pressure for money was unabated and it was believed that the Bank of England would further advance its rate of discount to 11 ⅌ cent. The crisis was severely felt in the manufacturing districts, and many hands, especially in the cotton branch, were out of employment. We hear of riots at Nottingham, but they were not attended with any serious consequences. In Ireland the panic had subsided; in Glasgow a very large and very influential meeting had been held to support the City Bank and the Western Bank of Scotland. A meeting of the shareholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company had been held in London—a report of its proceedings will be found elsewhere. There is no miscellaneous news of importance by this arrival. A graphic account of the second unsuccessful attempt to launch the *Great Eastern*, or *Leviathan* as she is now called, from the London *Times*, will well repay perusal.

The line to St. Johns, N. F., was in good working order at the hour of closing last night, and nothing had been heard of the *Baltic* at Cape Race. She doubtless passed that point during the thick weather of Thursday, and was most probably too far from the land to render successful the attempt to get her news.

It seems, according to the dispatch of our Washington Correspondent, that HENRY L. MARTIN, of Mississippi, a clerk in the Interior Department, was the secret agent of the Administration in Kansas during the deliberations of the Constitutional Convention, and it is asserted that it was through his representations and influence that the Convention determined on only a partial submission of the Constitution to the people of the Territory. Our dispatch will be found otherwise interesting. The preliminary struggle for the Speakership has been suddenly brought to a conclusion by this interference. PHELPS is to withdraw in favor of ORR, which of course insures the latter's election, and PHELPS is to be appointed Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and J. GLANCY JONES, the other prominent opponent of ORR, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations—making the latter the political, and the former the financial leader of the House. The struggle for the other offices continues warm.

A formidable disturbance is reported to have broken out among the two hundred and odd laborers employed at the Piermont terminus of the Erie Railroad. About a week since the paymaster informed them that after the 1st December their wages would be reduced from one dollar to six shillings per day. This caused wide-spread dissatisfaction among them, and a resolution was formed and conveyed to the agent that they would not work at the reduced wages. The result was they were all notified to quit, and two hundred men were easily found in the City to take their places. Upon attempting to land, however, they found the old force drawn up in hostile array to resist them; being put ashore a scene of the wildest disorder ensued; clubs, stones and all kinds of missiles were used; the invaders were pitched overboard, and finally compelled to abandon the attempt to land. Upon returning to the City, and stating the facts, twenty-five Metropolitan Policemen were permitted to volunteer to go with the newly employed, and put them in possession of the premises. Cannon and small arms are said to be in waiting for them at Piermont. The party left upon one of the boats of the Company late yesterday afternoon. At a late hour information was received by telegraph, at the office of the Erie Railroad Company, and also by the Superintendent of Police, that the steamer, with her party, arrived at Piermont shortly after dark, and found the place garrisoned by about six hundred men under arms, and a brass cannon planted to prevent their landing. A parley was held, but the old force resolutely refused to abdicate. They offered to go to work at the old rates, but would resist to the death the attempt of any body of men sent to supersede them. The steamer was hauled off, out of cannon-shot, and anchored until morning.

The frauds developed in the investigation of the transactions of the Philadelphia Board of Health, the testimony in reference to which occupies a large space in the papers of that city, completely throw in the shade everything of a similar character heretofore brought to light. The report of the Committee of the City Councils charges that the public treasury has been wronged out of large sums of money by the action of the Board; that bogus bills have been offered and paid; that warrants have been drawn in the name of firms who never had any dealings with the Board; and that the Board has expended the city funds in reveling, and endeavored to cover this misapplication of the public money by fictitious accounts. In one case over *eleven thousand dollars* are said to have been paid for work which ought to have cost but about *nine hundred.*

The funeral of the American sculptor, THOMAS CRAWFORD, who died in London on the 10th of October, takes place to day, at St. John's Church. There should be a large attendance at the funeral of a man so justly eminent. The pall-bearers will be Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, an intimate friend of the deceased, HENRY T. TUCKERMAN, Professor GREENE, KENSETT, the artist, and Mr. JAMES LENOX. The funeral services will be solemnized by Rev. Drs. BERRIAN, WESTON and DIX. The remains will be taken to Greenwood, and deposited in the receiving vault, until a suitable spot for their interment and the erection of a monument worthy of CRAWFORD'S genius can be selected.

The General Produce Markets, yesterday, exhibited renewed vigor for Western Canal Flour, the lower grades of which advanced 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. The demand was animated for home use and shipment. Some speculative inquiry also prevailed. The receipts were light, and the recurrence of cold weather was favorable to sellers. Wheat was quiet, and prices varied very slightly. The supply of prime lots was limited. A moderate business was transacted in Corn and Oats at somewhat firmer rates. Northern Rye was procured at 75c. ⅌ bushel, delivered. Provisions were dull, and lacked any existing advantage. Coffee and Molasses were in fair request, while Sugars were pretty actively sought after. Prices of the latter were improving. Cotton was inactive and unsettled. No remarkable alteration transpired in freights.

The State Canals are to be closed on Thursday the 10th instant, unless sooner closed by ice.

An association was formed last evening at Clinton Hall, denominated the "Woman's Emigration Protection Society," the object of which is to drain off our unemployed female population to the West. Mrs. FARNHAM spoke of the inevitable moral evils necessarily resulting to the indigent among her own sex under present circumstances; and plans were adopted to secure the coöperation of the benevolent in facilitating the emigration of women to districts where labor is in demand.

The Board of Canvassers met yesterday, and canvassed the First, Fifth and Eleventh Wards. In several Districts there was a slight increase in favor of TIEMANN for Mayor, over the figures previously published.

Three hundred and forty-five persons (viz. 279 males and 66 females) found lodgings in the various Station-houses on Thursday night.

The Kansas Question.

As a general thing the motives and objects of partisan leaders are by no means inscrutable. There is usually some plain and palpable advantage to be gained, by the party or the country, through the action proposed. The course of the Washington *Union* and those who follow its lead, in regard to the Lecompton Convention, forms an exception to this general rule. What profit the Administration, or the Democracy, North or South, could derive from cheating the people of Kansas out of their right to vote upon the whole Constitution, under existing circumstances, we find it quite impossible to understand. If the Slavery clause were not submitted, we could comprehend the motive for the refusal. Pro-Slavery men would have a very intelligible interest in such a proceeding. But by common consent the people are to be permitted to decide for, or against, the admission of Slavery:—what motive remains for not permitting them to vote upon the other provisions of their fundamental law?

The Washington *Union* is expending a great deal of labor in the attempt to show that Popular Sovereignty does not at all involve the right of the people to "form and regulate their own institutions in their own way," by a popular vote. The people, it says, have elected a Convention and have *thus* approved of whatever that Convention may see fit to do. These are its words:

> "If the late Convention was a *legal* body, and its action within the scope of its *legal* power, it *is a clear infraction of the doctrine of non-intervention* to attempt to defeat the *legally*-expressed will of the people, upon the assumption that the whole Constitution ought to have been submitted. The Kansas act declares that the people of Kansas have a full right to decide that question. *They have decided it by the action of a legal Convention,* and the Administration, in recognizing that action, is faithfully carrying out the spirit and letter of the Kansas act."

Then why,—(will the *Union* tell us,)—did they submit the *Slavery* question to the popular vote? Was not this "a clear infraction of the doctrine of non-intervention,"—if that doctrine forbids any review by the people of the acts of the Convention?

But not to argue a point which not even the *Union's* sophistries can make obscure, what has the Administration to gain by forcing this Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas? What party, or what section, has any palpable or appreciable interest in that result? Not the South certainly,—for the only question for which the South cares a straw *is* submitted to the popular vote. The people may prohibit Slavery, and for the rest of the Constitution the South cares nothing whatever. There is not a Southern State, nor a Southern county, which would thank President BUCHANAN for the empty and deceptive boon which is offered to them. If he would force *Slavery* into Kansas, he would give them tangible cause for thanksgiving; but in refusing that, he refuses everything for which they have the least concern.

The *Union* has urged the great importance of securing the immediate admission of Kansas, upon any terms, as the reason for adopting the acts of the Lecompton Convention. But who has anything to gain by this admission? Our view of the case from the beginning has been that the Free-State men were the most directly interested in this result,—for it would give them instant and complete control of their own affairs;—but it can hardly be supposed that the *Union* is laboring consciously and intentionally for their good.

The real object of this movement probably is to *supersede the Legislature just elected in Kansas*, obtain control of the first State Legislature and thus secure the election of two Democratic Senators from Kansas. Beyond this we can see no possible motive for the extraordinary course into which the *Union* seems determined to coerce the Democratic Party. How many Senators *from other States* they would *lose* in such an attempt, the *Union* ought to be able to conjecture. Senator DOUGLAS can probably inform the Editor of one, at all events. But for this paltry, temporary advantage,—or rather for the remote *chance* of securing it, the *Union* is endeavoring to break down utterly and entirely the leading principle of the Democratic Party,—the principle which alone gave it unity, strength and success in the recent Election and the only one which can save it from division and dispersion in the future.

The Missouri Compromise was repealed, as the authors of its repeal told the world, not for any temporary advantage to any section or any party,—but solely and exclusively to establish the general and universal principle, that the people were sovereign over their own affairs; that they had a right to form and regulate their institutions in their own way,—and that Congress had no right to interfere with them in so doing, in any mode or to any extent. The principle contradicted the whole history of the Government and the entire tenor of public law. But it was adopted by the Democratic Party, and was indorsed by the country. President BUCHANAN owes his election entirely to the stand which he took in its support. The belief that he would apply it fully and faithfully to the organization of every new government, and to the solution of all controversies connected with them, gave him his present office. If the *Union* supposes he could retain the confidence or the support of the Democratic Party for a single hour after he should abandon and discard it, no matter under what specious pretexts it may be done, the success of the experiment it is now making would correct the misapprehension under which it labors. For his own sake, and for that of the country, we trust that the *Union's* error upon this point is not shared by the President.

THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION.—We have received a copy of this document, but find in it nothing sufficiently new or interesting to render its publication at all worth while. Indeed, in all its leading features it is merely a transcript of the Constitutions of the other States, and especially of New-York. We have already published a full synopsis of its provisions. It forbids the legal exclusion of free Negroes from the Territory, and authorizes the creation of one bank of discount and issue, with two branches, but requires the act incorporating it to be submitted to the popular vote.

Our City Election.

We observe that sundry journals out of the City following the lead of the *Herald*, characterize the result of the recent election in this City as a defeat of the Democratic *Party*. Few of them go so far as the *Herald* does, in saying that it is a clear triumph of the Republicans, and that it is to be considered as an approval by the people of last Winter's legislation concerning our municipal affairs. Nothing, however, can be more unfounded than any of these representations. It was not a party contest in any sense of the word. Mayor WOOD did everything in his power to make it so, but, as the result proves, he failed disastrously. His own vote will be four or five thousand less than that of the Democratic candidate for Governor of the Almshouse, who was voted for upon the same ticket. This fact shows conclusively that the contest was *personal* and not *political*, and that Mayor WOOD, and not the Democratic *Party*, has been defeated. Indeed, any person who watched the canvas with any care knows perfectly well, that the result was due mainly, if not exclusively, to the efforts of Democrats themselves,—to the active labors and potential example of men high in the confidence of the party, and having certainly as good a claim to be considered its representatives and exponents as Mayor WOOD himself.

The matter is of but little consequence to the public, except from the effect it may have upon the action of the newly elected City Government. There are indications already that urgent party claims will be made upon the new Mayor, in the distribution of his patronage and in the general direction which he may give to City affairs. Americans, Republicans and Reformers are likely, each section for itself, to lay claim to the merit of having secured his election, and to demand recognition and reward accordingly. There will unquestionably be a general scramble for office under the new *régime*.

We have not the slightest knowledge of Mr. TIEMANN'S purposes, or inclinations, in regard to any of these matters; but we do know what is expected at his hands by the great body of intelligent and disinterested citizens who rejoice at his election. They desire an honest, vigilant, vigorous and anti-partisan administration of the City Government. They trust that no man will be appointed to responsible office whose life and character do not afford full and satisfactory assurance of integrity, capacity and a disinterested devotion to the public interest. We have had public paupers and peculators in charge of the City long enough. We have had the government controlled by private interest long enough. A reform must commence here, and the Mayor has the power to infuse the spirit of reform, in this particular, into every department of the City Government. He has the appointment of a very large number of subordinates and will have controlling influence in the selection of many more. If he will take care that they are all good men,—capable, honest, and disinterested,—the public at large will neither ask nor care to what "party" they belong.

We are sorry to see that Mayor WOOD does not take his defeat either like a philosopher or a man of sense. He is exceedingly and ostentatiously angry; and in the heat of his passion he says and does very many things which will tend very strongly to reconcile the entire public to his exclusion from office. In the Board of Police Commissioners, for example, he was incautious enough to admit that he nominated Mr. PERIT solely because he supposed he had "assurances" that Mr. PERIT would sustain him in attempting to restore the old police,—and to declare that "So help him God, if he had supposed he would not do this, he would never have nominated him." Such an asseveration now can do him no good, and it certainly confirms the charge which was made against him at the time, but vehemently denied. Then, too, in the Democratic Committee he was unwise enough to vent an immense amount of empty anger against those Democrats who had defeated him, and to represent *his* overthrow as that of the Democratic Party. We suspect that he will find it difficult to persuade the party at large that it has been extinguished,—or to assume the responsibility and the redress of his personal wrongs.

LABOR AND LABORERS ON THE CENTRAL PARK.—We are gratified to see that the Commissioners of the Central Park are pursuing a judicious course for the advancement of this important undertaking. At present a large number of men are employed in breaking stone for the formation of roads. It is proposed, on the first appearance of Spring, provided the plan be adopted, to commence these roads with such a force as will secure their completion during the ensuing Summer. The public of New-York will then begin to reap some benefit from the enormous expenditure that has been made. For some years past it has been impossible to enjoy a drive beyond the limits of the City. What with grading avenues, building sewers, and laying gas and water pipes, all the principal avenues have been so cut up that "a drive into the country" is a recreation which the citizens of New-York rather avoid than seek after. The completion of a network of good roads throughout the new Park will be a luxury that all who can afford an occasional drive will thoroughly appreciate, and the public look to the Commissioners for the prompt execution of this, the first portion of their labors.

There is another and more urgent reason why the Commissioners should push this enterprise forward. By employing, during the present season, all the men whom they reasonably can, they will be able to give means of support to many industrious men who, with their families, would otherwise be compelled to subsist on public charity. Thousands are seeking employment, and are content to work for low wages. In the particular department of labor to which we have referred—that of breaking stone—we understand that the plan adopted by the Commissioners is to pay each laborer a fixed rate per foot for the quantity of stone broken. This is fair, and should give satisfaction. It does not, however, appear to meet with the approval of the old, idle corporation hacks, who have applied for work. Over 3,000 of them, within the past month, have given the matter up, and their places have been filled by a much better class of men. To convey a correct idea of this work, as performed by the piece, we subjoin the following figures, illustrating the earnings of different men:

One man earned 64 cents in one day.
do. do. 77 cents do.
do. do. 81 cents do.
do. do. 102 cents do.
do. do. 113 cents do.

We have been told of one case, in particular, where an old Corporation hand who erroneously supposed he was working at the rate of $1 per day, only made 94 cents in five days, or a fraction less than 19 cents per day! As a matter of course, as soon as he learnt the amount of compensation he was to receive, he left the Park in great disgust, fancying himself a most injured individual. But the body of laborers now on the Park are free from this class of old Corporation do-nothings, and the public have therefore the satisfaction of knowing that the work will be promptly and efficiently performed.

While upon this subject, we may remind the Commissioners that any neglect of *their* duty will not be excused by the people on the ground that they are not paid for their services. The public have been heavily, and we may add, willingly taxed for the Central Park, and they demand that the enterprise be carried on with energy and economy. We believe that the Commission would be more effective if it consisted of five active business men. It is now composed of eleven—a number too large, in our opinion, for rapid and judicious progress.

The Press in France.

There are a great many persons in various parts of the civilized world who profess to believe in the stability of the Imperial throne of NAPOLEON III. That the number of these persons is not so large in France itself as in Cuba or Brazil, does not at all affect their happy faith in the "finality" of those expedients by which the head of the house of Bonaparte has up to this time succeeded in making himself indispensable to the quiet and the credit of the great people which he rules. Nor is it important, perhaps, that any one should give himself any particular pains to investigate the inscrutable Future, or to divine by what one of a hundred chances the life and the reign of this extraordinary, but ephemeral monarch may eventually be determined together.

It is, however, of some consequence that serious misapprehensions of the actual state of things in France should not be suffered to obtain to any extent in a country which, like an arm, is connected with that empire by strong and strengthening ties of commercial intercourse and interest, and no opportunity should therefore be lost by the American Press of directing the attention of Americans upon those signs which indicate in France a state of public feeling and a dispostion on the part of the Government utterly inconsistent with the notion that the present dynasty either has established, or is likely to establish itself firmly on the soil of France. The third NAPOLEON was the resource and not the choice of the French people. He has so exercised his authority as to enhance the *prestige* without confirming the prosperity of the nation, and no sovereign whom France has acknowledged since the head of LOUIS XVI. fell in the *Place de la Concorde* has had more reason than he to deprecate the least serious disturbance of the public mind by a confusion in the commercial world, and a paralysis of the industries of the empire. That he himself is well aware of this truth, has of late been very conspicuously proved to the world by the steps that he has taken in regard to the financial crisis which now menaces France in common with the rest of Christendom. He interfered with a letter over his own imperial signature, in denunciation of the "bears" of the Paris stock market, and in support of the credit of the country. This step was sufficiently hazardous, for the tides of commercial profit and loss are as insensible to Augustan edicts and Cæsarian appeals as were the waves of the Channel to the fulminations of CANUTE; and if a panic should invade France after it had been ordered off by the imperial policeman, the consequences to the reputation and the authority of NAPOLEON might be more lamentable than the issues of that unlucky speech in which he so prematurely proclaimed the fall of Sebastopol to his army at Boulogne.

Not content with this symptom of concern, however, the Cabinet of the Tuileries has just given out another signal of distress.

On the 12th of November, M. AMEDEE ACHARD, a Parisian *feuilletonist* of credit and distinction, published in the *Spectateur* an article on matters and things in general, in which he took a pleasantly and pungently-exaggerated view of the crisis in Paris, alternating his clever satire with admirable sense, and giving weight to his wit by a felicitous transition from the trivialities and excitements of the panic and the capital to the solemn and touching realities of the calamity which had just overtaken the exiled family of Orleans, in the death of the Duchess DE NEMOURS at Claremont. On the next day the Minister of Justice, M. BILLAULT, sent a "warning" to the conductors of the *Spectateur* for the publication of this dangerous composition, which contained, said the Minister, "statements of facts that were radically false." What these frightful facts were it is difficult to imagine—for the only positive assertions made by Mr. ACHARD was, firstly, that the Duchess DE NEMOURS was dead, which everybody admitted; secondly, that all France sympathized with the affliction of her friends, which nobody in France, we hope, would wish to deny; thirdly, that a certain lady of fashion had run away, leaving an unpaid milliner's bill behind her to the amount of $15,000, which, though a regrettable circumstance, both on the score of public morals and for the sake of the milliner, need hardly, one would think, endanger the future of the Imperial Prince; and fourthly, that the Emperor's guests at Compiègne are so given to the fever of the hour that when the clock strikes four they all gallop back from the chase into the town to transact stock business at the *Hotel de la Cloche*.

Puerile enough must the conduct of a great ruler seem to the rest of mankind who can thus evoke the thunders of the Imperial Law against a few columns of brilliant raillery in a metropolitan journal. But the Emperor NAPOLEON III. knows the people with whom he has to deal, and the tenure by which he holds his throne, and in such exhibitions as this of his anxiety to prevent the dissemination of a general distrust in the permanence of the magnificent show which he has fostered about him, he simply proves his consciousness of the fragility of the tie which attaches himself and his to the fortunes of France.

A clever article, disparaging the character of the Imperial Court, and discrediting the great enterprises of the country, *is* dangerous to the Empire of NAPOLEON III. In any country such an article would be important, for in any country the proportion of those who are governed by sound reflection to those who are swayed by momentary excitement and contagious emotion, is very far from being satisfactory. We have ourselves witnessed within a very short time the growth, the violent maturity and the catastrophe of a panic largely attributable to the extravagant and nonsensical jeremiads of a portion of the press. It is not, therefore, anything despicable in the enemy whom the Government of France has attacked which provokes the conviction that in the "warning" to the *Spectateur* it is fair to see a "warning" to the world as well of graver dangers looming in the future of France. It is in the futility of the step, and in the fact that it forms but one in a series of similar demonstrations, that we read the evidences of more distrust and alarms in the "Palace of Compiègne" than can be conjured by all the adjurations of the Imperial magician, or all the eager activity of his satellites.

MEETING OF ERIE BONDHOLDERS IN LONDON.—There was a meeting in London, on the 19th of last month, of Erie Railroad bondholders, to discuss the affairs of the Company and take measures for raising subscriptions towards the proposed loan of $3,000,000. The Chair was taken by Mr. W. W. YOUNG, M. P., and a very lively discussion of the affairs of the road took place, in which the holders of bonds displayed a more intimate acquaintance with the indebtedness of the road than with its topography. One of the bondholders, a Mr. PARSONS, remarked in the course of his speech that "though he had every respect for Mr. MORAN, his experience in railways had taught him it was unsafe to trust any railway board or director." These were rather severe remarks, it must be confessed, but as the experience of Mr. PARSONS had been altogether among English railway directors, there is no cause for offence in his remarks, as far as we are concerned on this side of the Atlantic. Another bondholder, a Mr. GUY, of York, seized upon the opportunity to let off a lot of his wind about American morality, &c. Mr. GUY "thought it high time a stand was made against that species of commercial morality which seemed to rule in America in dealing with the capitalists of this country," &c. It is the privilege of John Bull to grumble, and what is better, he generally grumbles most when he is on the point of doing a good-natured thing. It was so in this case. Notwithstanding the growls from Mr. GUY and Mr. PARSONS, the meeting passed a resolution of entire confidence in the present Board of Directors, and Mr. MORAN, the President; and then a Committee was appointed to wait on bondholders and obtain subscriptions to the new loan. A very friendly feeling appeared to pervade the meeting, and a strong conviction was expressed that the coöperation of the English bondholders with the New-York Directors was imperatively required to save their interests from being sacrificed. It was suggested that an agent of the road should be established in London, to afford the bondholders there means of obtaining information when they desired it. Mr. THEODORE MORAN, one of the Directors, a brother of the President, stated to the meeting that he was prepared to resign his seat at the Board to give place to any person the English bondholders might designate to represent them.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—Among our out-of-town cotemporaries who have exhibited a lively interest in our late municipal election, no one has kept a sharper eye upon us than the Albany *Argus and Atlas*. The *Argus and Atlas*, while deploring the defeat of Mayor WOOD, and the want of harmony among the Democracy of the City, trusts that we

> "Have found an honest, intelligent and vigorous Chief Magistrate to fill the Executive office, one who will recollect that he is a Democrat, and that this was the qualification for office, without which all his other personal qualities would have been unavailable to secure public confidence."

Our cotemporary makes a slight mistake in volunteering this advice to our Mayor elect. His being a Democrat was not the qualification for which he was nominated, and it is a very scurvy compliment to pay him to say so. The qualifications which made him acceptable to the people were not his political antecedents, or his party affiliations, but his integrity of character, and his business talents. Without these he could not have been elected. If nothing more had been required than a Democrat, Mayor WOOD would have been entirely satisfactory. But something more was needed, and as the Democracy had a large majority of the vote of the City, the compliment was paid them to which they were entitled, of putting in nomination a man of their political faith. It is altogether probable that he would not have been chosen if his politics had been different, but it is very certain that his politics alone could not have gained him a nomination. Mr. TIEMANN will not be likely to forget that he is a Democrat, but he will remember also that he was not elected upon party grounds or by party votes.

POWERS OF OUR NEW MAYOR.—We may congratulate ourselves not only on having elected a good man to the office of Mayor, but upon his having a better opportunity to exercise his ability under the amended Charter than he would have had under the old one. One of the great advantages which the new Mayor will possess will be the power which the Charter gives him over the heads of departments, excepting only the Comptroller and the Corporation Counsel, who is head of the Law Department. The power of the Mayor over the heads of departments is not that of a direct control, but of suspension and removal, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen. Under the old Charter the heads of departments were wholly independent, but now the Mayor himself will be directly responsible to the people for the misconduct of any of the officers of the City Government. The whole brood of Arculariuses and Eblings, therefore, may be considered as crushed out by the new Charter, and if our new Mayor should happen by any mischance to appoint any improper person to an important office, he can immediately repair his error by removing him. We shall not again, it is reasonable to believe, see the City overrun with filth, and the public health in danger, while the City treasury is plundered to pay contractors who never perform their contracts. The enlarged powers of our Mayor give him increased opportunities for doing good while they do not increase his power for evil.

The Board of Aldermen also possesses the power of removal, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected, of the heads of departments, without the consent of the Mayor. The heads of departments are thus placed at the mercy, not only of the Mayor, but of the Board of Aldermen, so that there is a double check upon them, and it will be hard if an incompetent officer can be kept in his place contrary to the wishes of the people, when his removal can be effected by the Mayor or the Aldermen.

Donkeys vs. Devils.

The decent inhabitants of New-York have dealt pretty severely with Mr. JOHN COCHRANE for his declaration that if an "incarnate devil" were nominated by Tammany he ought to be chosen by the faithful Democracy of the City. But it appears that our British cousins have their COCHRANES as well as we. At a recent "Working-men's Dinner," at Rochdale, one gentleman boasted "that he carried the keys of the borough in his pocket, and could return a donkey if he liked." Whether it be better to be represented by a devil or by a donkey may be matter of legitimate inquiry, but it is a satisfaction to think that we are not the only degraded body of "free and independent" electors in the world.

A FREE COUNTRY.—Mr. J. C. UNDERWOOD, a citizen and landholder of Virginia, has been presented, tried and convicted by a jury of Clark Country, of having *said* that "the master has not the right of *property* in his slave;" and for this offence he was fined the sum of $300! Several of the Virginia papers comment with emphatic and just severity upon this barbarous and cowardly act. If the condition of society in Virginia requires such a suppression of free speech, the sooner it is reformed the better.

FUNERAL OF AN ARTIST.—The funeral of THOMAS CRAWFORD, the distinguished American sculptor, whose remains have just been brought from Europe, where he died, is to take place this morning, at half-past twelve o'clock, at St. John's Chapel. Few artists have conferred more honor upon their country than he; and we cannot doubt that those who knew him, either personally or through his works, will avail themselves of the last opportunity to pay respect to his genius.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. BLAKE, one of the best actors living in this or any other country, takes his benefit to-night, and we trust will be generously encouraged. He has provided an excellent bill for the occasion.

On Monday a new local drama in five acts, called "The Poor of New-York," will be produced at this house. The entire company is in the cast.

A LITTLE EXCITEMENT IN BEEKMAN-STREET.—Such a running away of a fine team of horses and a large four-wheeled market-wagon as occurred yesterday morning in Beekman-street, will not probably be seen again for many a day. The owner of a wagon had gone into a store at the lower end of Beekman-street to leave a gun for repair, when the horses took fright and rushed towards Park-row with a magnificent disregard of consequences. A huge mass of stone to be employed in the erection of the new buildings going up on the site of the Brick Church did not arrest their progress. They leaped over it, dragging the wagon successfully after them. A few yards further, a butcher's cart was stationed, the owner of which was depositing meat in the restaurant attached to Lovejoy's Hotel. The frightened team dashed over horse and cart, knocking the horse to the ground, and dragging the wagon over his body. Immediately afterwards, the wagon upset and the horses came to their senses. Luckily no great damage was done, except to the horse who was so unceremoniously knocked down, and he, it turned out, was more frightened than hurt. He limped away with a great many bruises.

THE LATE BUILDING CASUALTY IN BETHUNE-STREET—ANOTHER DEAD BODY FOUND—THE CORONER'S JURY.—The laborers employed on Thursday in clearing away the barley and rubbish from the fallen buildidg, corner of Bethune and West streets, exhumed another victim of the casualty about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The dead body proved to be the remains of PETER MAHON, a laborer who worked in the building, and who resided at No. 74 Gansevoort-street. Coroner GAMBLE yesterday morning summoned the Jury, who after visiting the fallen building, and viewing the corpses, adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock, when a rigid investigation into the causes of the accident will be commenced. Subpœnas were issued for the attendance of the following-named gentlemen, who are well known as builders, and whose testimony as to the proper or improper construction of the building is deemed important: Alderman William Tucker, Sylvanus Gedney, John T. Allen; Alderman Valentine, Dennis Hennessey, Peter G. Bogert.

The following Jurors were chosen:

Andrew Garvey, No. 52 Third-avenue; Lee Fuller, No. 720 Greenwich-street; Wm. Grant, No. 547 Hudson-street; James Blakely, No. 89 Hammond-street; H. J. Van Howden, No. 167 West Eighteenth-street; Samuel A. Cunningham, No. 535 Hudson-street; Thomas Sprow, No. 18 Troy-street.

AN END TO KISSING.—A short while since the affectionate public was astonished by the story of a young lady whose neck was dislocated in consequence of the ill-advised resistance which she offered to the amicable salute of an admirer more ardent than discreet. Our last exchanges from Europe now match this tale with another of an inquest held at Leeds on the body of a young man of 21, who fell down stairs and killed himself in the course of an attempt to snatch a kiss from the unwilling lips of a girl of fifteen. Some of our cotemporaries deduced from the first of these occurrences the wholesome moral that young ladies should never oppose the advances of their admirers. In common fairness we are now bound to infer from the second accident that no man should ever attempt to take a kiss until it is offered to him. Between the two lessons there is reason to fear that an ancient and not altogether disagreeable custom may be summarily abolished.

JUDGE FINN.—Judge FINN, of the Superior Court, occupied his seat at Chambers yesterday, and was the object of a good deal of curiosity among the members of the bar. He is a native of Orange County, has been admitted to the bar about three years, and appears some 27 years of age. He signed several orders yesterday, but the Clerk of the Court, acting, probably, under the orders of Chief Justice Duer, refused to enter them. There will be a meeting of the Judges in a few days, when his claims to a seat among them will be canvassed and decided upon.

PASSENGERS TO CALIFORNIA BEWARE.—The steamer *Northern Light* departs for Aspinwall with the California passengers and mails at 2 o'clock to-day. There will be the usual amount of ticket swindling, and those who wish to escape should understand that there is but one genuine ticket office, viz.: at No. 177 West-street, corner of Warren-street, fronting the North River: those who purchase tickets anywhere else will be sure to lose from $25 to $100 each in various swindling operations. The patent-safe swindle is also practiced among greenhorns.

THE WEATHER IN LOUISIANA.—There have been heavy frosts here during the past week, seriously injuring, if not totally destroying, a large portion of the cane. About one-half of the crop had been ground at the time of the frost.

The Fire-Eaters' Denunciations of Governor Walker.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

The following Joint Resolutions were reported by the Senate Committee on Federal Relations, and were adopted on Monday, in the Senate of Alabama, by a *unanimous* vote. They will, doubtless, pass the other branch of our General Assembly unanimously. Without question, they give expression to the voice of the people of Alabama. While they express unqualified condemnation of Governor WALKER, and forbear censure of the Administration at present, it is very clear that if Mr. BUCHANAN, in his message to Congress, does not give satisfactory reasons for his apparent acquiescence in the cause of WALKER, he and his Administration must come in for an equal share of condemnation from the State of Alabama. There is no mistaking the meaning of the resolutions:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly convened, That ROBERT J. WALKER, the Governor of Kansas, has plainly, palpably and dangerously violated the principle of non-intervention contained in the Kansas bill: *First*, By taking sides in his inaugural address *against the introduction of domestic Slavery into that Territory*, and enforcing his views by an argument, thus abandoning, at the very outset of his administration, the rectitude and impartiality which befitted his station, and upon which every section of the Union had a right to insist, and throwing the weight of his official influence against the rights and interests of the Southern States; *Secondly*, In undertaking to serve the cause of Freesoil, which he had thus officially espoused, by proclaiming that the Constitution of Kansas, after being adopted, should be submitted for ratification, and by prescribing the class of voters to whom only it should be submitted, when the people of Kansas, acting through their legally appointed Convention, alone had the right to settle these questions for themselves; *Thirdly*, In assuming, without authority of law, to interfere with the returns of the late election, and thus, by a naked usurpation, changing its result, and giving the ascendancy in both legislative houses to the party of fanaticism over the party of the Constitution—that for these unjustifiable and flagitious acts, ROBERT J. WALKER deserves and receives the unqualified condemnation of the State of Alabama.

Resolved, That the people of Alabama profoundly regret the failure of the Administration to remove Governor WALKER, and are wholly unable, upon the facts now in their possession to reconcile such failure with fidelity to the principle of non-intervention embraced in the Kansas bill; but from extreme reluctance to believe, even upon such evidence, that an Administration elevated to power by the votes of fourteen Southern States, can present so flagrant an example of bad faith as an indorsement of the course of Governor WALKER would exhibit, they forbear expressing any censure or condemnation in advance of the opportunity afforded the President by the approaching meeting of Congress to explain the causes of his apparent continued acquiescence in the atrocious policy of the Governor of Kansas.

Resolved 3, That the State of Alabama recognizes, and in common with her sister States of the South, will maintain, to the last extremity, the right of the people of Kansas, acting through their legally appointed Convention, in spite of interference or dictation from any quarter, to adopt a Constitution with or without submitting the same for subsequent ratification, as in their judgment may be proper, and to be admitted into the Union as a State with such Constitution, so adopted, upon the sole condition that it is in its form *Republican*.

Resolved 4, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each of the Senators and Representatives of the State of Alabama in the Congress of the United States.

The Southern Fire-Eaters and the Kansas Constitution.

From the Lecompton, Kansas, National Democrat.

The fire-eaters in the Territory, and the fire-eaters outside, do not at all agree in their views of what is proper to be done, in reference to voting on the Constitution. Everybody knows that the most serious objection to the policy of Gov. WALKER, avowed by his opponents in the Southern States, was based upon the erroneous idea that he was in favor of submitting the Constitution to every citizen who might be in the Territory on the day of the election. It was in vain that Gov. WALKER disavowed this interpretation of his speeches. His enemies would listen to no explanation, but insisted upon holding him responsible for his opinion, which in fact he never entertained.

Colonel JEFFERSON DAVIS, in his recent speech at Mississippi City, in the State of Mississippi, entered into an argument to prove that the Constitutional Convention had no power to prescribe the qualification of voters upon the Constitution itself. That Constitution, he says, will prescribe the qualification of votes *under* it, but the existing territorial laws must control the rights of them who claim to vote upon the adoption of the Constitution. He argues that the Convention is not clothed with the power of legislation, because the Legislative Assembly has no authority to delegate its functions, and the Convention cannot assume them. Therefore he insists that *nobody will have a right to vote upon the adoption or rejection of the Constitution, except those who are qualified voters under the Territorial laws, viz.: adult citizens of the United States, who have resided six months in the Territory.*

What will be the surprise of Colonel DAVIS, when he finds that his friends and coadjutors in the Lecompton Convention have wholly disregarded his opinions, and have submitted that part of the Constitution, which they were willing to put to a vote, *to all the inhabitants of the Territory on the day of the election?* What will this prince of fire-eaters do in this unfortunate dilemma? He cannot pretend that the plan adopted by the Convention and dictated by Governor WALKER, for it is well known that Governor WALKER was and is firmly opposed, not only to this feature of the submission, but to the whole plan of evading the true issue by withholding the body of the Constitution from the people.

Col. DAVIS and his associates in Congress must adopt one of two alternatives. *They must either reject the Constitution, in toto, because the Convention have exceeded their powers*, as he understands them, by submitting a part of that instrument to those who are not qualified by law to vote; or they *must take the Constitution independent of the vote, as being complete and valid, in itself, by virtue of its adoption by the Convention.* In this latter case, however, an insuperable difficulty will arise from the act that the Convention has not adopted the Constitution absolutely, but has provided for an illegal vote upon a material part of it. Here Col. DAVIS cannot vote for the adoption of the Constitution; to be consistent with himself, he must vote to reject it as a nullity. In our judgment that would be the true course, though we might not concur in the reasons given by that distinguished Senator.

Gen. Calhoun's Pledge to Submit the Kansas Constitution to the People.

We republish the following document, from which Gen. CALHOUN's fidelity to his word may be inferred:

To the Democratic Voters of Douglas County:

It having been stated by that Abolition newspaper, the *Herald of Freedom*, and by some disaffected bogus Democrats, who have got up an independent ticket for the purpose of securing the votes of the Black Republicans, that the regular nominees of the Democratic Convention were opposed to submitting the Constitution to the people: We, the candidates of the Democratic Party, submit the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Democratic Convention which placed us in nomination, and which we fully and heartily indorse, as a complete refutation of the slanders above referred to.

JOHN CALHOUN,	A. W. JONES,
W. S. WELLS,	H. BUTCHER,
L. S. BOLING,	JOHN M. WALLACE,
WM. T. SPICELY,	L. A. PRATHER.

LECOMPTON, K. T., June 13, 1857.

Resolved, That we will support no man as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention whose duty it will be to frame the Constitution of the future State of Kansas, and to mould the political institutions under which we, as a people, are to live, *unless he pledges himself fully, freely and without reservation, to use every honorable means to submit the same to every bona fide actual citizen of Kansas, at the proper time for the vote being taken upon the adoption by the people*, in order that the said Constitution may be adopted or rejected by the actual settlers in this Territory, as the majority of the voters shall decide.

The Philadelphia Board of Health Frauds.

From the Bulletin of Friday evening.

The announcement in yesterday's *Bulletin* of the discovery of frauds committed by members of the Board of Health of this city, must have prepared our readers for the exposure made in the City Councils. The frauds are startling enough, but they only relate to recent times, and if the full history of the Board of Health for a series of years could be ascertained, it is probable that the money out of which the citizens of Philadelphia have been swindled by this single department would amount to hundreds of thousands.

The chief transaction was in regard to the filling up of a lot at Broad and Prime streets. Competent witnesses testify that it could have been done for $600 or $800, while some make it as high as $4,000 or even $5,000. The contractors actually charged $24,413 72, of which sum $11,531 92 has been paid. They charged the Board for every cart-load of earth hauled to the lot, even when it was hauled by other parties who were glad to find a place to deposit earth taken from cellars of new buildings. It is fair to presume that members of the Board of Health connived at these extraordinary charges, and received a share of the proceeds. This Broad and Prime-street job is the grand feature of the report. But there are many minor features which reveal more distinctly the infamous spirit of peculation that seems to have controlled every action of the Board. A practice has grown up, and apparently been sanctioned by long usage, of making out what are technically known as "bogus bills," which would be passed by the Board, and the money would be obtained for them from the City Treasury. These bills were actual forgeries, in some cases, for the names of well-known houses would be signed by a member of the Board, to secure the money; in other cases they were entirely fictitious, no such persons being found as were named in the bills. The money thus obtained upon "bogus bills" was used to pay for sumptuous dinners, wine, cigars, carriage hire, steamboat excursions, and other pleasant indulgences, while a great deal of it went into the pockets of members, under one pretext or another. It seems, too, to have been the common practice to employ a great deal of the money received for licenses or permits, or in any other way, for the gratification of the members' appetites; and this money was, of course, never entered in the books or accounted for in any way. The clerk said that "it was intended to pay for brandy, whisky and cigars." At one time the sum of $150 was distributed among the members of the Board for the purchase of omnibus tickets. There has been a weekly banquet at the Health Office, where the members have feasted on turkeys, partridges, pigeons, chickens, oysters, terrapins, grouse, venison, celery, and all the other delicacies of the market. The money to pay for these was obtained by "bogus bills" or from office fees which were never entered upon the books.

But it is impossible to enter into the details of the swindling transactions of this department of the city government. That some of the members are entirely innocent of any guilty design we do not doubt. But even they are to blame for the very loose manner in which the business of the Board was conducted. There was every toleration, if not encouragement, to scoundrels to go on in their swindling. They suffered bills to pass for iron bedsteads for the City Hospital, to the amount of $250, when not a single iron bedstead was ever bought. They permitted the excessively large charges of KAIN & SCHAFER, the Broad and Prime-street contractors, to pass without a word of inquiry, until $11,536 were paid for what ought not to have cost more than $1,000. Doubtless, if the attention of Councils had not been directed to the matter, they would have also passed the other bills of the same firm for the same job, thus increasing the cost to $24,413. If the "bogus bill" system was not known or understood by any of them, they may be excused, but they cannot be defended. They must all have known of the weekly banquets, and they must also have known that there was no honest means of paying the cost of these banquets.

Police Returns.

The following is a statement of arrests made Dec. 3, in the different Precincts, their nationality, the numbers discharged by Police Justices, and the number of lodgers, male and female, accommodated at the various Police Stations:

	Arrests.		Arrests.
1st Precinct	7	12th Precinct	2
2d Precinct	5	13th Precinct	2
3d Precinct	4	14th Precinct	10
4th Precinct	14	15th Precinct	2
5th Precinct	8	16th Precinct	3
6th Precinct	15	17th Precinct	17
7th Precinct	4	18th Precinct	2
8th Precinct	2	19th Precinct	9
9th Precinct	5	20th Precinct	5
10th Precinct	9	21st Precinct	5
11th Precinct	7	22d Precinct	2
Total			139

Of these, 78 were Irish; 11 English; 27 United States; 10 German, and the balance from other European countries. Thirty-two of the number were discharged by Police Justices.

LODGERS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st Precinct	39	4	43
2d Precinct	24	6	30
6th Precinct	24	3	27
11th Precinct	14	8	22
12th Precinct	16	4	20
14th Precinct	31	3	34
15th Precinct	7	8	15
16th Precinct	15	7	22
17th Precinct	33	4	37
18th Precinct	48	12	60
20th Precinct	16	2	18
21st Precinct	12	5	17
Totals	279	66	345

SUPPOSED THIEF.—Charles Witte was arrested, yesterday, with a traveling bag, containing the following goods, in his possession: Five black-silk cravats, one piece China Silk, one piece black satin, two pieces black-silk linings, one piece black silk, one shirt, two collars, one pair of gloves, and, on his person, a gold watch and chain, a blank book and a receipt from ADAMS & Co.'s Express. When arrested the prisoner attempted to bribe officer Smith, of the Tenth Precinct, who took him into custody. He was committed at the Essex Market Police Court. The carpet-bag and contents were handed over to the Property Clerk.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—Catharine Francis was arrested, in the Fourth Ward, for screaming so loud in the street that she could be heard four blocks off, and insulting the officers by the use of foul language. She was taken to the Tombs and the Justice let her go, telling the officers if they had not been in the vicinity they would not have been abused, and that they ought to be discharged from the Police for arresting her.

BURGLARY.—On Wednesday evening about 6 P. M., information was given to officers Roach and Alberson, of the Sixteenth Ward, that an extensive burglary had been committed at No. 25 Cortlandt-street, on the morning of the 1st inst. By order of the Deputy Superintendent a diligent search was made, and in about an hour the officers returned with five trunks which they had seized, filled with silks. Messrs. Grover, Northrup & Taylor, of No. 25 Cortlandt-street, were notified, and Mr. Hazen, one of their firm, identified the property. It was afterwards taken to the office of the Property Clerk, at the Police Head-quarters. The burglars have not been arrested.

PASSING FORGED CHECKS.—Henry S. Lassing, a highly-educated young man, of respectable family, formerly employed in the office of General Sanford, was arrested on Wednesday night in Avenue C upon a charge of passing a forged check on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, at Somers, a mile from Purdy's Station, on the Harlem Railroad. The check was indorsed with the name of R. A Van Buren. The young man who passed the check represented that he wished small bills to pay for feed which he was buying for the Consolidated Stage Company of New-York, of the farmers in that vicinity. The forgery was not discovered until Wednesday. The officers have ascertained that other checks—one in Wall-street and one in Jersey City—have been passed by the prisoner, who has an accomplice not yet caught.

A PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.—Mr. George W. Cogswell, of No. 201 Grand-street, had his pocket picked while stopping to look in at a window in Broadway, near Walker-street, on Thursday morning. He felt some one's hand in his coat pocket, and missing his pocketbook, turned round and seized a suspicious-looking person who stood beside him, and who coolly handed back the wallet. It contained promissory notes for $487. Before the magistrate the culprit gave his name as James Wilson, and said the pocketbook was given to him by a friend with whom he was walking in Broadway. Wilson is an Irishman, 27 years of age, and resides in Boston.

ANOTHER PICKPOCKET.—John Williams was arrested on Thursday afternoon, while attempting to pick the pocket of Mr. Alexander T. Kennan, residing in West Twenty-fifth-street, of a gold watch. He was committed to the Tombs for trial.

PATENT-SAFE SWINDLE.—Samuel C. Turner and Jas. Sturtevant left their home in Prattsville, Steuben County, N. Y., together, and proceeded to this City, in order to procure a passage to California by the steamer which sails to-day. Sturtevant having occasion to stop at Elmira, Turner came to the City, and put up at Lovejoy's, being told by his comrade not to purchase his ticket until he arrived. Shortly after his arrival he ventured forth to see the town. He had scarcely got outside the door of his hotel, when a person accosted him and inquired if he knew where the mail office was, as he wished to find it, to get a ticket for California. Turner innocently replied that was just what he was looking after, for he also was bound to California. He was then informed, *confidentially*, that he understood there was an opposition office at Hoboken, where tickets could be obtained cheaper than at the regular office. They accordingly walked down to the foot of Barclay-street, and went to Hoboken in pursuit of the California ticket office. The rest of the story is a "thrice-told tale." A *stranger* met them, and offered to bet on the patent-safe game, and just to accommodate his new friend, Turner loaned him $150, receiving a check for $800 as security. He soon lost sight of his company, and came back, wondering what it all meant. By the time he reached the hotel the truth flashed upon his mind that he had been swindled out of $150. He was now without money, but having a rich uncle in the City, searched him out, related his misadventure, and was provided for.

STABBING.—Michael Dunley, a laborer, and Geo. Hopka, a clerk in a grocery store at the corner of Forty-fifth-street and First-avenue, got into a fight together at the grocery, on Thursday night, when Hopka seized a carving knife and plunged it into the groin of his antagonist, inflicting a very dangerous wound. Dunley was immediately conveyed to his residence in Second-avenue, near Forty-first-street, where he was attended by Dr. Johnston. Hopka was arrested by Officer Burke of the Nineteenth Precinct, and committed at the Fourth District Police Court, to await the result of the injuries inflicted by him.

GARROTED.—On Thursday evening, about 7½ o'clock, Andrew G. Shartz, while walking in Fourth-avenue near Sixth-street, was accosted by two men, one of whom knocked him down with a slung-shot, or other blunt instrument, which rendered him insensible for a few moments. When he recovered his consciousness, he discovered that he had been robbed of $60 in bills and a check for $100. No arrests.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—Bertha Schaffer, a child 2 years old, died on Thursday at the residence of its parents, No. 44 Orchard-street, from burns received about four weeks ago from the explosion of a fluid lamp. Two other children were severely burned; the eldest is not yet out of danger, but the other is recovering slowly. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest upon the body of the deceased, and the jury rendered a verdict of death by burns, accidentally received.

ABDUCTION OF A SCHOOL GIRL.—A young girl, 17 years of age, named EMMA DEITZ, of a good family and irreproachable character, is reputed as the subject of the following adventures. She lives with her parents in the upper part of the City, and early on last Saturday evening rode down in a City railroad car to reach a bookstore, where she wished to make a purchase. Before she alighted from the car she was left alone with an individual in male costume, who addressed some remarks to her, which the girl, who is said to be hard of hearing, understood to be, "Will you get out and walk with me?" Frightened at this address, she shrunk from her persecutor, who remarked, "I will have you yet." She related the circumstances on her return, and her elder sister at once placed a veto upon her leaving home again after dark. On Monday morning she left home, as usual, for school, but had not proceeded far before the same individual accosted her; she attempted to run, when he seized hold of her, and, to prevent her from giving an alarm, placed a cloth over her face. She supposes that this was wet with chloroform, as she remembers no more until she came to herself in a house in Howard-street. A new domestic, ignorant of the character of the house, had been hired at this place on the same day, with whom the girl made friends, and whose bed she shared on Monday and Tuesday night. Meantime, she had been missed, and a reward of fifty dollars was offered for information leading to her recovery. The domestic saw the advertisement, took the girl's rings to her friends as proof of her identity, and thus obtained her release. She had not been maltreated, except in being threatened and restrained of her liberty. The place from which the girl was rescued was a vile den of prostitution, in Howard-street. Officer ROBB took the girl to her friends.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Dec. 4.

Before Judge Roosevelt

In re Philip McCusker, a minor.—This case was brought up again this morning, but the body of the boy named in the writ was not brought up. His brother and his counsel, Mr. Lincoln, appeared for him, and a sergeant in the service of the United States appeared for the Government. Major Cady U. S. A., the party charged as having the boy under his control, made the following return on the back of the writ:

The above-named Philip McCusker, a duly enlisted man in the service of the United States *was not*, at the time the writ was served on me, on the Island, at this port, or under my command, or constraint, nor is he now; at the time stated he had been transferred to a transport lying in the harbor, being one of a draft of recruits ordered to Texas to the 1st Regiment of Infantry. That when so sent off, not only had he not been required by any legal process, but no suspicion was entertained that he would or could be.

A. CADY, Major Commanding.

FORT COLUMBUS, Dec. 4, 1857.

The Judge read the return and intimated that it was sufficient, and that the writ must be dismissed.

The attention of the Judge was then called to a paper which accompanied the formal return, which was read as follows:

FORT COLUMBUS, Dec. 4, 1857.

Major Cady begs to add to what he has penned on the copy of the writ for the information and satisfaction as he hopes of the Court, that when he received the writ in the case of McCusker, he sent, as is customary, to his office to the clerk, whose duty it is to make the returns, that it was some fifteen or twenty minutes perhaps after this that he was informed by the Adjutant that the man was in the draft of recruits a short time before embarked for Texas. The man was no longer under his command, and he looked and inquired for the young man who had served the writ in order to notify him of the fact, so that he might serve it on the proper person. Not finding him, he did not feel obliged to take any other steps than make his return as he did.

Major Cady has been thus minute in his explanations, as a suspicion appears to be implied in the reports handed to him this morning, that there was something hidden or concealed in the matter. He has no object in preventing or delaying investigation in any case of the kind, and he would be glad to have any complainant come forward and show that he has so acted at any time. Writs are served on him frequently, and as he believes, in a great many cases on frivolous grounds, but he has at all times done all he could to aid the legal tribunals by the production of persons called for when in his hands.

Very respectfully, A. CADY, Major, &c.

Judge Roosevelt—I hold this return, together with the letter which I take to be part of the return, to be sufficient, and I shall not exercise any "doubtful powers" in a case like this, or incur any hazard of an action for false imprisonment. I have always doubted the powers of the State Courts to interfere and exercise authority in matters which more properly belong to the Federal Courts. He says the man is not under his control, and I am bound to believe him.

Mr. Lincoln—I call your Honor's attention to the statute, and can say that this boy was only transferred to the custody of a sergeant, and placed in a boat at the wharf. Is not that being under his power and control? You know how these things are done.

Judge Roosevelt—I know nothing about it at all, but what I find in the return. He there says very positively that the boy is not under his control, and Major Cady is a public officer, Sir, and his word is as much entitled to respect as that of a Judge on the Bench. You can demur to this return if you desire to, and carry the question up to the General Term.

Mr. Lincoln—I wish to do so.

Judge Roosevelt—Very well; take your exceptions. My opinion is that the Judges of this Court have enough to do to attend to their own business, and ought not to be called upon to settle matters which don't concern them. I have no doubt that when this boy enlisted, he represented himself as a man. I shall overrule the demurrer.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Dec. 5.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for	$2
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All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, No. 138 Nassau-street.

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AT
REDUCED PRICES.
PRICES MARKED DOWN
TEN TO TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal sts.,

Invite the attention of strangers visiting New-York to their

VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING.

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Between Grand and Canal-sts.

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WM. D. ABBATT,
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CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES CHEAP FOR CASH.
KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway,
Have a full and choice stock of Brocatel, Satin, De Laine, Worsted Damasks. Cornices, which are now offered at less than cost of importation.

WINDOW-SHADES.

Our stock of Window-Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer them at less than other houses.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!
Royal English Velvet Carpeting, 9s. and 10s. per yard.
English Brussels, 6s. and 7s. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrain Carpeting, 3s., 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

GENTS' CRAVATS, TIES, NEW PARIS STYLES, Scarfs, Cambric, Hand kerchiefs, French Suspenders, &c. Importers' and manufacturers' stock at retail until Jan. 1 at 50 per cent. less than cost.
No. 313 BROADWAY.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IMPORTER'S STOCK OF NECK-TIES AT RETAIL.—Black and Fancy Silk Ties, once around, 25 cents; twice around, 50 cents; usual prices 75 cents and $1 50.
Napoleon Ties, Stocks and Scarfs, equally low.
SMITH & BROUWER, No. 49 Vesey-st., upstairs.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES,
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

GLOVES AND UNDER-SHIRTS AT RETAIL.—OUR entire Stock now offered very low for cash. All sizes and qualities.
IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUTON, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

MARRIED.

SUTTON—CATTERALL.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 30, by Rev. Robert S. Howland, Mr. GEORGE H. SUTTON, of Peekskill, to Miss PHEBE B. CATTERALL, of this City.

DIED.

BRADY.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 3, HENRIETTA, wife of James Brady, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, Dec. 5, at 11 o'clock, from No. 34 Washington-square, corner of West Washington-place.

ROBERTON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 3, WILLIAM, eldest son of the late Wm. Roberton, Esq., of Kennedies, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 10 West 10th-st., this day, (Saturday) at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be interred in New-York Bay Cemetery.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

LEVERIDGE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 3, MARY JANE, wife of John Leveridge, Esq., in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 5 Rutgers-place, without further invitation.

McBRIDE.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 4, Mr. WALTER McBRIDE, aged 54 years and 7 days.

His friends, and those of his brother Abram, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this (Saturday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at the residence of his brother, No. 359 West 22d-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment, on Sunday morning.

☞ Cincinnati (Ohio) papers please copy.

BARNES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 4, CARRIE STARR, only daughter of John C. and Mary S. Barnes, aged 7 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 157 Henry-st., on Sunday, 6th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

CASLIN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 3, SARAH ANN, wife of Thomas Caslin, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. without further invitation.

OWENS.—In Hoboken on Thursday, Dec. 3, CATHARINE N., wife of Owen C. Owens, in the 34th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 6, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 29 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

WILLIAMS.—At Bergen Junction, N. J., on Thursday morning, Dec. 3, THOMAS OSCAR WILLIAMS, son of Wm. Williams, Esq., (late of Newark,) in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral on Sunday next. The remains will be taken to Elizabethtown, leaving the residence of his father at 12 o'clock. Services at 3½ o'clock, at the Chapel of the 1st Presbyterian Church, in Elizabethtown, by Rev. Dr. Murry. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HENDERSON.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, Dec. 3, after a long and severe illness, DAVID HENDERSON, aged 38 years.

His remains will be taken to the Tarrytown Cemetery for interment, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOWELL.—At New Rochelle, on Thursday evening, Dec. 3, at 8½ o'clock, at his residence, MATTHEW M. HOWELL, aged 43 years.

Services at the house in New-Rochelle, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken on Sunday morning to the Church at Horse Neck for further funeral services, at 11 o'clock, and thence for interment. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

WEED.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday morning, after a lingering illness, CLORINDA, widow of Alanson Weed, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church, Stamford. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 12:45 P. M. train from New-York, to convey persons to the Church.

CRAWFORD.—In London, on Saturday, Oct. 10, THOMAS CRAWFORD, sculptor.

The friends of the deceased, and the artists generally, are invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's Chapel, on Saturday, 5th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, DEC. 7 INST.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York,
Will throw open to the public the whole of their immense stock of FANCY GOODS, of the present season's importation, to be
SOLD AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
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No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH,
IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
and
SILVERWARE.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

TO DEALERS IN CLOTHING.
NEW GOODS,
At prices to suit the times.
We have just received a large
and beautiful assortment of
FANCY CASSIMERES.
We offer, also,
Every description of goods needed by
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
For cash and on time.
No goods cut except for the trade.
HALSTED, STILES & CO.,
Nos 52 and 54 Murray-st., up stairs.

CLOTHING. CLOTHING.
Nos. 33 and 35,
Corner of John and Nassau sts.
Overcoats, Raglans, sacks, pants and vests, of all kinds, selling at prices below the cost of manufacture. Call and see the low prices before you buy. Cut this out and bring it with you if you want good clothing cheap.

TO THE FIRE AND MILITARY COMPANIES OF NEW-YORK AND ITS ENVIRONS.—We have on exhibition in our show window at the Great American Gift Book House, No. 293 Broadway, a splendid Silver and Gold Gift Trumpet and Gift Sword. The Trumpet is valued at about $300, and will be presented to that Fire Company, whether of New-York or its environs, which will purchase, either directly, or through friends, the largest number of books at our store, between this date and Saturday evening, 20th of next February.

And the Sword, which is valued at about $200, we will present to that Military Company of the First or Second Divisions of the New York State Militia, which will purchase the largest number of books between this date and Friday evening, 19th of next February.

No better evidence can be had of the artistic skill and taste in the execution of the above articles, than the fact that they were designed and manufactured expressly for this enterprise by Messrs. Cann & Dunn, Nos. 144 and 146 Jay-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fire and Military Companies are particularly invited to call and inspect these two magnificent Gifts.

A Gift will be delivered with every book, as usual, worth from 25 cents to $200.

Circulars and catalogues containing particulars of the enterprise, can be had at our store, No. 293 Broadway.

A. RANNEY, Agent.

THE BUILDING FUND OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.—The undersigned gratefully acknowledges the following additions to this Fund, since Nov. 10, 1856: Christmas Present from the Church of the Incarnation, through Rev. Mr. Montgomery, $205; subscription of John Knower, Esq., of Albany, $100; returns of Lecture by Dr. Doremus, $300; a portion of the Offerings at Trinity Chapel, (April 26,) including a check of $25 from Mr. John B. Murray, through Rev. Dr. Berrian, $60; Easter Offerings of St. Ann's, $28; collected in dollar subscriptions by Miss Cleland, $38; do. by Mrs. C. Cornell, $102; do. by Mrs. Carter, $16; do. by Miss Moore $7; do. by Mr. James Lewis, $5; do. by Miss L. A. Boughton, $12; do. by Mrs. Wade, $13; do. by Mrs. Mc Dougal, $23; do. by Mrs. Jennings, $7; do. by Miss F. Clark, $3; do. by Mrs. Tremaine, $7 50; do. by Mrs. Russ, $15; do. by Mrs. H. B. Price, $11; Offerings of Christ's Church, Westport, Conn., through Rev. John Purves, $13; from St. James' Sunday School, through Rev. Mr. Chauncey, $5; from Mr. H. C. Rider, of Florence, N. Y., $5; a Parishioner of St. John's Chapel, through Dr. Berrian, $5; Mrs. Dr. Cook, $1; Mr. Van Felser, $1; Mr. Ling, $1; donation after sermon at St. John's Chapel, $1; cash, $77—Total, $1,080 50.

THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1857.

YOUTHS', BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
ROGERS AND RAYMOND'S,
CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.,
Opposite *Sun* and *Herald* Buildings.

YOUTHS' CLOTHING—from 12 to 18 years.
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BOYS' CLOTHING—from 6 to 12 years.
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CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—FROM 3 TO 6 YEARS.
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CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to examine our large stock of
BOYS' CLOTHING,
Got up expressly for
THE HOLIDAYS.
GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.,
Opposite *Herald* and *Sun* Buildings.

THANKSGIVING CARD.—THE MANAGERS of the Home for the Friendless desire to return their grateful acknowledgments to the friends of the Institution for their very generous gifts, received as "Thanksgiving offerings." They would tender special thanks to the dealers in Jefferson and Washington Markets for a supply of poultry, etc., enabling them to provide an excellent dinner for over 250 children. Also, to the several publishers who sent in parcels of books, from which each child received a valued present. They are also indebted to friends in various sections of the country for most opportune supplies of provisions and clothing, which will greatly aid in relieving pressing wants, and enable the Home to dispense increased charities to the deserving. Of each of these almoners to the needy, may it be true in life's last hour that

"The blessings of the perishing,
Around their pillow smile."

DYSPEPSIA CURED.—FROM JOSEPH HOXIE, ESQ., NEW-YORK CITY.—New-York, July 31. GENTLEMEN: Having suffered many years from repeated attacks of dyspepsia in its worst form, and almost exhausted my hopes of being able to obtain any permanent relief, I was induced to have recourse to the Oxygenated Bitters, prepared by Dr. GEORGE B. GREEN, for which you are agents. It gives me great pleasure to say, that its effect upon me has been highly beneficial, eradicating the disease, and restoring me to good health; and I sincerely hope that all who may be suffering from that dreadful disease, will be induced to give the medicine a trial, fully believing they will not be disappointed in the result. JOSEPH HOXIE, No. 76 Wall-st.

Such testimony is entitled to confidence. Mr. Hoxie is well known as a highly respectable citizen. Sold by agents every where.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S Life Balsam is the most certain remedy for these terrible diseases. You who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured and published in the *Times* and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Circulars containing these certificates can be had at the principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

PHRENOLOGY AT BLEECKER BUILDINGS.—Mr. SIZER, of the house of Fowler & Wells, will give a course of six lectures on Phrenology and its application to domestic training, self-culture, education, choice of pursuits and selection of companions, at Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. The course to commence MONDAY, Dec. 7, and continue every evening during the week. First two lectures free. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN THE construction of Atmospheric Pressure Plates for Artificial Teeth. By a slight inspection any one can discern its importance, by which the plate covering the palate and roof of the mouth, which so much interfere with the comfort and taste of the patient, can be entirely dispensed with, and at the same time the strength and power of adhesion increased. M. LEVETT, Dentist,
No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

DR. BONE, THE ROOT DOCTOR, SON and successor to old Dr. CHRISTIAN, cures coughs, bronchitis, asthma, spitting blood, night sweats, diseases of the liver, spleen, kidneys, epilepsy or fits, nervous, constitutional and chronic diseases, tumors, eruptions, ulcers and humors. Office No. 264 Grand-st., near Eldridge-st.

THE BIBLE CLASS UNDER THE LEADERSHIP of Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, will meet TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 4 o'clock P. M., in the small chapel of the University, Washington-square. Subject—*Balaam and his prophecies*. The class is open to ladies as well as gentlemen. Sunday School teachers, who are otherwise disengaged at that hour, are requested to attend.

BEST RED ASH STOVE AND EGG COAL at $5 50 per ton, now discharging and delivered free of cartage. TRUSLOW BROTHERS, Nos. 14 Wall, 290 Cherry and 265 East 14th sts., New-York, and foot of South 7th and South 10th sts., Williamsburg.

HYATT'S PULMONIC BALSAM—IN ALL complaints of the lungs, chest, throat, &c., such as old and painful coughs, pain in the breast and side, spitting blood, asthma, will be found the most sovereign remedy. Principal depôt No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle; six for $4.

DRY GOODS.

PANIC PRICES AND THE RESULTS,
AT
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
THE CLOSING OUT OF
THE WHOLESALE STOCK
IS STILL PROGRESSING.

RICH SILKS, at 37½ cents per yard, cost 75 cents.

RICH SILKS—Dress Patterns of twelve yards—at $4 50, cost $9.

LADIES' CLOAKS—Rich Black Cloths—from $5 to $8, cost $8 to $15.

BAYADERE SILKS, extra rich, in full Dress Patterns, at $6 50, worth $12.

ALSO,

FINE BLEACHED SHEETINGS, 2½ yards wide, at 18¾ cents per yard, cost 30 cents.

FINE UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS, 10x4 wide, at 18¾ cents per yard, cost 31 cents.

FINE DAMASK LINEN DIAPER CLOTHS, 8x4 wide, at 50 cents per yard, cost 87½ cents.

FINE PILLOW-CASE COTTONS, 1½ yards wide, at one shilling per yard.

CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

475 BROADWAY.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our large stock of shawls of every description, including many new and exclusive styles, are reduced to
ONE HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST.
Cloaks in velvet and beaver, select and elegant in style, and made of the richest materials, imported, are all reduced 40 per cent. in price.
Ladies will find in our extensive establishment an assortment of
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
More varied and tasteful than can be shown in any one house in the United States. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHERS.
Just received,
100 dozen Superior Black Ostrich Tips, which are offered very low for cash, by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

CLOAKS AND BEAVER CLOTHS.
We are now offering our entire stock of these goods at retail, at very low prices. Fine heavy French Beaver Cloths at $2 50. Cloaks of every description made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs,
3 doors from Broadway.

30 DAYS LONGER.
THE GREAT SALE OF WINTER CLOTHING.
STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY,
AT OAK HALL,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.
Over a quarter of a million dollars worth of
FINE AND FASHIONABLE GARMENTS FOR MEN AND BOYS.
Must be sold at a great sacrifice.
NO WHOLESALE OR RETAIL HOUSE CAN OFFER
SUCH GREAT INDUCEMENTS.
Come and see.
Don't buy until you call.
Open until 9 P. M.
THEO. R. B. DEGROOT.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF GREAT SALE
OF DRY GOODS
UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT.
For the benefit of creditors,
At Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.
In order to close the establishment by the 1st of January next, we continue to offer, without regard to cost, an immense stock of
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
RICH SILKS,
FRENCH MERINOS
AND DE LAINES,
ENGLISH MERINOS
AND DE LAINES,
LINEN GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c., &c.
The public will find the above announcement strictly correct, and not one of the prevailing fictions of the day.
C. G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
AT A SACRIFICE.
2,000 Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs, all Linen, 1s. 6d. each.
1,500 Gents' White Hankerchiefs, all Linen, at 1s. 6d. each.
300 doz. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all Linen, at $2 23 per dozen.
Also, 600 Embroidered Cambric Collars at $1 25 each, worth $3.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

473 BROADWAY. 473
CONTINUATION OF SALE OF CHEAP SILKS
AND SILK ROBES.
Will be opened this morning.
A new invoice of BAYADERE SILKS, at $1 per yard.
Also, elegant QUILLE ROBES, for $22, reduced from $40.
Also, rich Flounced SILK ROBES, $18, reduced from $30. By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
473 Broadway. 473

YARD-WIDE FRENCH CALICO, 1s. 6d. PER YARD!
Rich Chintz Colors,
Just opened by
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACE SETS AND COLLARS.
Below auction prices,
Point d'Alencon.
Point Applique,
Valenciennes trimmed, Honiton
and Maltese Sets and Collars,
Will be sold at 50 per cent. below cost,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
Great reductions in prices.
Chenile Shawls, $5; Chenile Shawls, $7.
Wool Long Shawls, $6, first quality.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Have now on hand a choice selection of Cloaks,
In Black, Plain and Ribbed Beaver,
Brown, Plain and Ribbed Beaver.
Also, splendid Plush Cloaks, various colors.
Black Velvet Circular and Sleeve Cloaks.
All at reduced prices.

CHEAP FLANNELS, CHEAP FLANNELS.
4-4 Shaker Flannel, only 50 cents per yard.
Super Ballardvale, only 2s. 6d.
Other styles equally reduced.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
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BLACK LYONS VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS,
At reduced prices,
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
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NEW GOODS!!!
FOR CASH BUYERS.
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable Goods, to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city, daily who cannot find at their old houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods, and are seeking for just such an opportunity to fill out their memorandums as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION,
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.

SHEETINGS,	SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS,	FLANNELS,
DE LAINES,	PRINTS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,	BLANKETS,
MERINOS,	ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS,	CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

$200,000
worth of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
To be Sold
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway,
Have determined, in consequence of the present monetary derangement, to close out the balance of the Stock at once.
CURTAINS OF BROCATEL,
TAPESTRY REPS,
PLAIN REPS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS.
Made and put up at prices to suit the times.
They would especially call attention to their select Stock of
PAPER HANGINGS.
Wishing to keep their
WORKMEN EMPLOYED
during the Winter, they will contract to paper and decorate Private Dwellings at COST PRICES.
Their Stock of
WINDOW SHADES
comprises every variety and style, which must be
CLOSED OUT
before Jan. 1, previous to removal to their New Store, without regard to cost.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CORNICES AND FIXTURES,
33 per cent. less than cost of importation.

WHO CAN BEAT IT?

There is not an establishment in New-York that will sell you the following articles within thirty per cent. of our prices. What's more, we give you the benefit of double as many more goods to select from as any other house can show you.

White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	$1 50
White French China Tea Cups, the dozen	1 50
White French China High [illegible]	65
White French China Covered Vegetable Dishes	75
White French China Tea [illegible], 44 pieces	3 00
White French China Dinner Sets, 148 pieces	26 00
Gilt-band French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	42 00
Colored and Gilt French China Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	45 00
White Iron-stone China Dinner Plates, the dozen	95
White Iron-stone China Soup Plates, the dozen	95
White Iron-stone China Covered Vegetable Dishes	55
White Iron-stone China Dinner Sets, 154 pieces	16 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 25
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	2 75
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	[illegible]
Silver-plated Coffee Urns, each	[illegible]

The whole of our immense stock of cut and pressed Table Glass and Gas Fixtures at equally low prices.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

FURS, FURS.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
J. H. HARLEY'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS
At retail,
BELOW COST.
Comprising a full assortment of
MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELLERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS AND GLOVES,
And a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES.
All the above were manufactured by J. H. HARLEY expressly for City trade,
AT NO. 31 JOHN-ST.

CONTINUATION SALE AT RETAIL
OF JOHN N. GENIN'S STOCK OF FURS
AT AUCTION PRICES,
In the Auction Salesroom No. 358 Broadway.
The balance of the stock that could not be made ready for the sale will now be offered at the prices obtained at the recent auction sale.
Ladies will have every opportunity to try on and thoroughly examine every article they may wish to purchase.
The stock comprises a full assortment of
Cloaks, made from
Capes, Russian sable,
Tippets, Hudson Bay sable,
Victorines, Mink and stone marten,
Muffs, Cuffs, Siberian squirrel,
Collars, Gloves, Chinchilla,
Mufflers, &c., Rock marten, &c.
Sleigh and Lap Robes in profusion; also, a choice assortment of Children's Furs in every variety.

REMOVAL.
$75,000 [illegible]
CLEARING-OUT SALE
AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.
The subscriber, intending to move in [illegible] to his new store now building, (No. 375 Canal and [illegible] Howard, between Broadway and Elm sts.,) now offers his entire stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Tapestry, 3 ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, [illegible] and Piano Covers, Beds, Druggets, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Cash buyers are invited to an examination.
GEO. E. L. [illegible]
No. [illegible] Canal-st.

Minnesota Election.

ASTOUNDING FRAUDS DISCOVERED—FORGED MAJORITIES FOR SIBLEY EXPOSED.

From the St. Paul Minnesotian, Nov. 17th.

On Sunday night, the 24th October, a caucus of Democratic politicians was held at the American House, in this city, to consider the state of the returns for Governor, and what was to be done about them. At this caucus, there were in attendance a Government office-holder, who is a near connection of Mr. SIBLEY, an Ex-Sheriff of Ramsey County, who owns nearly the whole of an adjoining (very small) County—a man of approved reputation for unscrupulous skullduggery—an Indian Agent or Superintendent, who had already proved his devotion to his salary by winking at the voting of the Winnebago Indians in Blue Earth County, an Ex-Governor, who wants badly to be United States Senator, and whose hopes of success hang a great deal upon SIBLEY's influence should he be the Governor, and several others whose names we have, but whom we refrain from indicating *at this time*, for prudential reasons. The condition of the returns on Governor having been exhibited and discussed, this Sunday conclave determined that it was necessary to have at least 650 more majority for SIBLEY by hook or crook, from some place, and it was further resolved *that Pembina and the North country generally, should be made to disgorge the required votes!*

Our information is, that at least *one* poll-book was forged, then and there, in the very "presence," and this is believed to be that of St. Vincent, Pembina County. We are not certain on this last point, but will be able to speak more positively after a while. At all events, this much is undoubted, that this precious Sunday caucus freighted an agent—a connection of a United States office-holder—with blank poll-books, in due form, obtained for the purpose from the *Pioneer* office, and that he started up the country with them, to hold the elections and forge the papers at such places, and in such manner as might seem advisable upon a consultation with the "proper parties" up North.

On Thursday, the 28th of October, this agent of the Sunday caucus arrived in Morrison County, at the place generally known as "Swan River Ferry," and at that time and place, it can be proven, had in his possession "*Blank* returns from Breckinridge, White Oak Lake, Mansfield and Red Lake" precincts. The Democratic agent for the Sunday caucus there said to sundry parties, whose assistance in the forgeries he solicited, "SIBLEY is about six hundred votes behind RAMSEY, and our friends in St. Paul say it has got to be made up out of Cass, Todd and Pembina Counties,"—or words to that effect.

At Ottar Tail City they return 90 votes, where we all know there are not ten men.

Here you have *some* of the facts touching the grand conspiracy of the Federal office holders to cheat Mr. SIBLEY into the Gubernatorial chair over RAMSEY, who is fairly elected by a majority of the true people of Minnesota.

Sinking of the Steamer Alleghany—Loss of Life.

From the St. Louis Democrat, 1st.

The *Alleghany*, which left this port yesterday afternoon under command of Captain C. G. WAYNE when opposite Quarantine Island, 14 miles below the city, struck a snag, which raked her fore and aft, tearing almost her entire bottom out. She swung with her bow up stream, and commenced sinking rapidly in 17 feet of water. The deck passengars were in imminent danger, many of them jumping into the water, and were, with the exception of one man, saved. An incident occurred which shows the intrepidity of our boatmen. One of the deck passengers, a female, was in an upper berth on the lower deck, so much intoxicated that she was incapable of helping herself, and would undoubtedly have been drowned had not Mr. CAIN, the mate, secured an axe, and cutting the cabin floor open, jumped down and succeeded in rescuing the poor creature from certain death. A woman with her child leaped overboard, but was rescued—the child reported lost. Four or five men, deck passengers, seized the yawl and paddled over to the island, where they were left as a punishment for their disgraceful and heartless conduct.

The steamer *James H. Lucas*, from New-Orleans, came to the rescue and took off the passengers.

Another Terrible Calamity—Loss of the Schooner Resolution with all on Board.

From the Detroit Tribune, 2d.

Mr. MIXER, agent of the Lake Navigation Company, received to day a letter from the Secretary at Buffalo, stating that news had just been received that the small boat and upper part of the cabin of the schooner *Resolution*, together with the captain's desk, containing his books, papers, a revolver, &c., had all floated ashore at Point Clark, on Georgian Bay, and that the schooner was no doubt lost, with all on board.

The *Resolution* left Milwaukee with a cargo of wheat for Buffalo about three weeks since, and the present unwelcome news is the first that has been heard from her since. She was, no doubt, driven eastward in the terrible gale of the 19th, and if any of her crew had been saved, sufficient time has elapsed to have heard from them. In all probability, therefore, not one of them has been spared to recount their fearful tale of suffering.

The *Resolution* was a schooner of 300 tons, and was built at Buffalo, last Spring. She was commanded by Capt. HARPER. He was unmarried.

Great Excitement in Cohoes—One Man Drowned and Three Carried Over the Rapids.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 3.

The Cohoes Manufacturing Company recently entered into a contract with Mr. BOGUE to repair the dam across the river at Cohoes. The work was commenced by four Frenchmen under his employ. A raft was constructed, and while they were engaged, yesterday afternoon, in the planking, the water rose rapidly, the rope attached to the raft soon after parted, when they were carried over the dam. One of the men was thrown off the raft, and the others were carried some distance down the rapids. The fact soon became known in the village, and a large number of persons collected on the banks of the river to see three men on a frail structure in the centre of the river with the water foaming around them. Towards evening, efforts were made to get a rope to them, but just as they were about to risk their lives upon it, the rope parted.

They remained in the rapids all night, and this morning they were still upon the raft. The most intense excitement prevailed here this morning, and various unsuccessful efforts were made to rescue the men from their perilous situation. The river is very high, and the water was rushing over the rapids at a fearful rate.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Stanton-street Presbyterian Church** (corner of Forsyth.)—There will be three services TO-MORROW, at each of which a collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the Church. The pastor, Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. JAS. PRESTLEY, at 3 P. M., and Rev. Dr. STEVENSON (late of Indiana) at 7½ P. M.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Pease, of the Five Points** House of Industry, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn. A collection will be taken up in aid of the Five Points Mission. Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach at same place in the EVENING, upon *The Church's need of the Young*. Services at 10½ morning, and 7½ evening.

☞ **North Dutch Church,** corner of William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 3½ o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING and prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the Sexton.

☞ **Rev. Abel Stevens, D. D.,** will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and Rev. GEO. C. ROBINSON at 7 o'clock P. M., in the First-place Methodist Episcopal Church corner of First-place and Henry st., South Brooklyn. Sabbath School at 9½ o'clock, A. M. and 3 P. M. N. B.—The Church is within a short distance of the Hamilton-av. Ferry. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ **Notice.—Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene sts.**—Sabbath services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING, Dec. 6, (D. V.,) the pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER will preach the fifth of his course of sermons on the history of Moses. Subject—*The Deliverer*. Seats for strangers.

☞ **A Young Men's Bible Class,** conducted by Professor CROSBY, is held every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, for one hour, commencing at 4 o'clock, in the smaller Chapel of the New-York University, entrance on University-place, opposite Washington Parade ground. Young men generally are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Hawks.**—We understand that at the request of a number of gentlemen of his, "and other Churches," Rev. Dr. HAWKS has consented to repeat the sermon delivered by him on Thanksgiving day, on SUNDAY EVENING next, Dec. 6, at Calvary Church. Those who heard this sermon speak of it as eloquent and able to a degree never surpassed by this eloquent and able divine.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church**—John-st. preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Morning subject—*Precept and Example, or Christianity in Faith and Works*. Services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, formerly Congressional Chaplain, will preach in the Washington-square Dutch Reformed Church (Rev. Dr. Hutton's) on SABBATH EVENING, the 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Berean Baptist Church,** Bedford-st., near Carmine. Baptism and preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. DOWLING in the FORENOON. Rev. Mr. VAN METER, of the Five Points Mission, will preach in the EVENING, and relate some thrilling incidents of that benevolent enterprise.

☞ **"Better than a Fortune."**—The First Free-Will Baptist Church, worshiping in Bleecker Building corner of Morton and Bleecker sts. Rev. D. M. GRAHAM pastor. Services at the usual hours. Seats free. Subject in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, as above.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. E. F. REMINGTON, missionary to seamen, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Popery, its Character and its Crimes.**—Rev. P. MACMENAMY, D. D., and Missionary friends, will meet, (D. V.) in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, to expose the unscriptural character of Popery and answer the objections of Romanists to the Gospel plan of salvation. All are invited.

☞ **The Napoleon Dynasty.**—Preaching on the above subject on SUNDAY NEXT, at the Hall corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., by Elder WM. LANGARL of Cincinnati, showing the proximity of the Coming and Kingdom of Christ. Services 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

☞ **English Lutheran Church,** 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The second of a series of lectures, entitled *Pulpit Pictures from the Life of Luther*, will be given by the Pastor, in the above Church, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Luther in the Convent; or, The Struggles of a Great Mind for Evangelical repose in God.* Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Preaching by Rev. S. A. Baker,** TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours in the First Congregational Methodist Church, in Lawrence, corner of Tillary-st., Brooklyn. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. J. Lloyd Breck,** Missionary to the Indians of the northwest, will preach in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 28th st. and Madison-av., (of which Rev. HENRY E. MONTGOMERY is Rector,) on SUNDAY EVENING next, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Theodore Eaton,** Rector of St. Clement's Church, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 6. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Market-street Church.**—Rev. T. L. CUYLER will deliver, TO-MORROW EVENING, the third of his discourses entitled *Evenings with Christ*. The subject will be *Jesus in the night-storm*. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Spiritual Government of the World,** involving explanation of *Financial Crisis*. Discourse by WM. FISHBOUGH, at Bank Building, 4th-st., Williamsburg, TO-MORROW EVENING. Morning services, 10½.

☞ **The Approaching Kingdom of God.**—Those who await the glorious appearing of the expected Messiah, will meet in the Hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching by the Messenger. Seats free.

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Mission Church,** Clinton Hall, Astor place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

☞ **The Forty-first Anniversary** of Sunday School No. 23 will take place at the North Beriah Baptist Church (McDougall-st.,) TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, Dec. 6. Addresses and singing by the children.

☞ **Oliver-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. Dr. SHADRACH will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Communion at 3½ in the AFTERNOON. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ **Second Reformed Presbyterian Church,** in Mulbery-st., near Grand. Preaching TO-MORROW by the pastor at 10½ and 3 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

☞ **Laight-street Baptist Church,** corner Varick st.—The Pastor W. S. HALL, will preach NEXT SABBATH EVENING, at 7 o'clock, his second sermon to young people. Preaching also in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **All Saints Church,** (corner of Henry and Scammel sts.)—Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, having been called to the Rectorship of the above Church, will enter upon the duties of his office on SUNDAY next, Dec. 6.

☞ **Church of the Puritans.**—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will preach TO-MORROW EVENING in the Church of the Puritans on *The Providential Trial and Development of Character*. Services at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. J. Loyd Breck,** Missionary to the Indians in Minnesota will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, in Zion Church, Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.

☞ **Williamsburgh.**—Rev. B. PETERS will preach on the doctrine of *The Trinity*, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in his Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

☞ **Central M. E. Church**—7th-av. and 14th-st. Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev. S. D. BROWN, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

☞ **Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ROBERT LE DIABLE.
TO THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of the still increasing demand for seats, and in compliance with pressing demands from many persons from other cities, there will be given

TWO NIGHTS OF ROBERT LE DIABLE,
on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7 and 9,

after which this celebrated work will be unavoidably withdrawn, and succeeded by "La Traviata," "Martha" and "I Puritani."

Excursion trains are being organized for the last performance of "Robert" to and from Philadelphia, Albany, Troy, New-Haven, Hartford, and all intermediate places, of which due notice will be found in the newspapers of the respective localities.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
NEW ARRANGEMENT OF PRICES
for the remainder of the season.
FOUR HUNDRED SEATS RESERVED AT $1 EACH,
without any extra charge.

Reserved seats likewise to be had for $1.

Notwithstanding the unparalleled success of "Robert le Diable," and the still unabated desire to hear this great work, the Director thinks that some concession ought to be made to the stringency of the times, and he has been induced, therefore to adopt a measure which, whilst it will afford to the public generally a greater facility of witnessing these celebrated performances, will still further increase the popularity of the opera.

The price of admission of all reserved seats until now has been $1 50. In future, commencing on Monday, Dec. 7,

ONE HALF OF THE RESERVED SEATS
will be sold at ONE DOLLAR only, without any extra charge, whilst the price for the other half will remain $1 50 as heretofore.

N. B.—There will be no distinctive mark between the $1 and the $1 50 reserved seats.

Holders of reserved seats, of whatever price, will all
ENTER BY THE SAME DOOR.
THE PRICE OF ADMISSION
will henceforth be as follows:

Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $1 and $1 50, according to location.
Admission to all parts..$1
Family Circle.......50 cents | Amphitheatre.......25 cents
Private Boxes from $6 to $20. Single seats in Private Boxes may also be had at $1 each.

ORDER OF THE SALE.

On the day previous to the performance will be sold only the $1 50 reserved seats.

On the day of the performance the $1 and remaining $1 50 reserved seats.

NOTICE.—The $1 reserved seats may only be had during the day time at any of the three regular ticket offices.

The price of reserved seats in the evening at the door will invariably be $1 50.

Admission tickets $1, family circle 50 cents, and amphitheatre 25 cents, can be procured only at the door.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 7½;
Fourth and positively last night (but one) of Meyerbeer's
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Fourth and last appearance (but one) of the great Basso,
CARL FORMES as Bertram.
OPERA AND BALLET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On the nights of the performance of ROBERT LE DIABLE, the curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock precisely. Doors open at 6½. Opera concludes at 11.

FRIDAY, Dec. 4—Last night (but one) of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
MME. LA GRANGE, MLLE. CAIROLI,
SIG. BIGNARDI, SIG. LABOCETTA,
CARL FORMES.
A GRAND BALLET
will be combined with the opera, in which the popular danseuse,
MLLE. TERESA ROLLA,
supported by a corps de ballet, will appear in the incidental divertissement, under the direction of Paul Brillant.

Over two hundred new and costly dresses, new machinery and properties have been expressly made and
THREE NEW AND SPLENDID SCENES
have been painted expressly for Robert le Diable, by Hannibal W. Calyo, a young American, and pupil of Sig. Allegri.

Reserved seats $1 and $1 50 according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, G. Breusing's and Sibell's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st.

ORDER OF THE SALE:

On SATURDAY, Dec. 5, will be sold only the $1 50 reserved seats.

On MONDAY, Dec. 7, the $1 and remaining $1 50 reserved seats.

NOTICE.—The $1 reserved seats may only be had during the day time at any of the three regular ticket offices.

The price of reserved seats in the evening, at the door, will invariably be $1 50.

Admission tickets, $1; family circle, 50 cents; and amphitheatre 25 cents; can be procured only at the door.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF
ROBERT LE DIABLE.

On THURSDAY—Extra night—Benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent Society. In active rehearsal,
LA TRAVIATA, MARTHA and L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 5.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
REGULAR SATURDAY AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME RAVEL,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA and YOUNG AMERICA.
THE SCHOOLMASTER.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
Doors open at 1; to commence at 2.
Dress Circle, 50 cents; Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Children, 25 cents.
GRAND EVENING ENTERTAINMENT at 7½ o'clock.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME RAVEL,
TERESA ROLLA.
Comic Pantomime—THE COOPERS.
Grand Ballet—ACALISTA.
Comic Pantomime—THE CONSCRIPT.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents.
MONDAY—Grand Revival of MEDINA.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as at 7½ o'clock, the new extravagant eccentricity, entitled LAUGH AND GROW FAT, one of the most amusing of all hits at physic and physicians, and a perfect cure for dyspepsia, by H. Watkins, Esq. Previous to which, TIME TRIES ALL. Laura. Mrs. Charles Howard. The beautiful Aquaria, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock.
Benefit of
Mr. BLAKE.

Two Sterling Comedies—Morton's A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE, and the comedy of LAUGH WHEN YOU CAN. Mr. Blake in two favorite characters. Mr. Lester, Mrs. Hoey, Miss M. Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Norton, Mrs. Allen, Mr. Whiting, &c., will also appear.

On Monday will be produced a five-act drama, written to illustrate the present condition of New York, entitled
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.
New Scenery, New Furniture, Machinery and Appointments, and a cast embracing the name of
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

SATURDAY—Three Successful and very Laughable pieces, supported by
Messrs. BURTON and BROUGHAM,
and a host of first-class comic talent.
VANITY FAIR, a Comedy in Three Acts.
Rawdon Crawley, Mr. Brougham; Joe Sedley, Mr. Burton.
HAMLET TRAVESTIE, a Glorious Piece of Fun.
Hamlet, Mr. Brougham; Ghost, Mr. Burton; Ophelia, Mark Smith
And for the last time, A DAY IN NEW-YORK.
On the Battery, Broadway, and the Bowery. Sol Mopus, Mr. Burton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. Marshall..Sole Lessee
F. B. Conway..Stage Manager
Last night of
Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1857,
To commence with
A GAME OF SPECULATION.
Mr. Affable Hawk.................................Mr. C. Mathews
And the Comedy of the
CRITIC:
Sir Fretful Plagiary and Puff.......Mr. Charles Mathews

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, above Houston st.
UNABATED SUCCESS—GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec 5, 1857.
THE SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico....Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer..............................Geo. Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor.....................................Mr. Jefferson
Capt. de Lascours.................................Mr. Wheatleigh
Balcony chairs, 50 cents each, can be secured during the day without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham street, near Roosevelt.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 5,
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
THE REVOLT IN INDIA; Or, THE FALL OF DELHI
To be followed by the new Irish Historical drama, entitled
THE SIEGE OF WEXFORD;
Or, THE GREEN BOYS OF IRELAND.
To conclude with THE SPITFIRE.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor................................Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit...................12 cents.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 5,
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.
To conclude with the Extravaganza entitled
A VISIT TO THE BOWERY.

MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
National Popular and Historical Songs
of
England, Scotland, and Ireland,
IN THREE LECTURES,
BY
CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D.,
At
MOZART HALL,
No. 633 Broadway, (opposite Bond-st.,)
Thursday, Dec. 3; Monday, Dec. 7; Thursday, Dec. 10.
Commencing at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Tickets for a single admission to the Course..........$1 00
Tickets for the admission of a lady and gentleman.. 1 50
Tickets for admission to a single Lecture................ 50
For sale at the Library, No. 60 William-st., C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 552 Broadway, GEO. ROUTLEDGE & CO., No. 18 Beekman-st. WILEY & HALSTEAD, No. 351 Broadway, T. J. CROWEN, corner Broadway and 4th st. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway. O. H. CROSBY, No. 36 William st.
CHARLES MACKAY
will repeat his lecture on the National, Popular and Historical Songs of England, Scotland and Ireland, at the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, 5th inst., 8 P. M.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE.
"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
BRITISH ART EXHIBITION
CONTINUES OPEN,
Broadway, corner 10th-st. Admission 25 cents.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The magnificent illustrations of
DR. KANE'S
ARCTIC VOYAGES,
with a descriptive lecture, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
the popular Author and Dramatist,
every EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—THE TWENTY-NINTH Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department, in behalf of the widow and orphan fund, will take place at the Academy of Music, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1858. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the officers.
HENRY A. BURR, President, No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Sec'y, No. 140 Pearl st.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF MADAME MADELINE GRAEVER-JOHNSON, The eminent pianiste of Paris and London, pupil of Liszt, on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at Niblo's Saloon, assisted by Mlle. Cairoli, Sig. Gassier and Sig. Ardavani of the Academy of Music, and a full orchestra under the direction of Mr. Theodore Eisfeld. Tickets with secured seats $1 each, may be had at C. BREUSING'S Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

GREAT SHOW OF FAT CATTLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The American Institute will hold an exhibition of stall and grass-fed cattle, calves sheep, swine, pork and dressed poultry, of all kinds, in the Crystal Palace, on the 15th, 16th and 17th days of December, instant. Liberal premiums will be awarded. Farmers, stock breeders and others, wishing to exhibit, will please make application to WM. B. LEONARD, the Agent of the Institute, at the Crystal Palace, or THOS. F. DEVOE, the Chairman of the Committee, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,—At the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st. Brooklyn, are now open. Former pupils are invited to attend the opening of Saturday evening class, at 8 P. M. Dec. 5.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL, No. 54 East 13th-st. New Classes are forming, and pupils received on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock, noon, and 3½ o'clock, afternoons. Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening, for gentlemen.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,
AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a depôt at
No. 283 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

THE POLYLINGUAL JOURNAL—A NEW Magazine in French, Spanish, Italian, German and English, affords, in a cheap and convenient form, important facilities for learning these languages. Terms, $2 a year in advance. Liberal discount made to institutions using a large number. Address HIRAM C. SPARKS, Editor and Proprietor, New-York.

BOARDING.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
NO. 28 CORTLANDT-STREET.
BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three gentlemen, wishing first-class accommodations, will find superior rooms, with board, at No. 105 West Fourteenth-st. The house is strictly first class, furnished handsomely, and combines every comfort and convenience. It is conducted on liberal principles, and a fair, not extravagant, price will be expected. To save trouble to all parties, those wishing low-priced board please not apply.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen may now procure handsome rooms, with permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel home may be enjoyed, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Amity st. stages.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ENJOYING real home comforts, and occupying a good house, with gas, bath, &c., will take to board a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. A line of stages passes the house, and it is a pleasant walking distance for down-town merchants. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 146 4th-st., near Barrow.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room to let, with board, to a gentlemen and wife or two single gentlemen; or the front and back room would be let together to a family or a party of gentlemen. Apply at No. 85 Varick-st.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET—IN A desirable location near the Crystal Palace. Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 679 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND SMALL ROOM adjoining, second floor, front room, may be had, together or separately, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 72 3d-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one room with or without board. Apply at No. 6 1st-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEASant rooms may be had, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 163 East 14th st.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—a very pleasant parlor and other rooms in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and private table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH ST.,) between 5th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board, in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at 6. Terms seasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A furnished parlor and bed-room to let, separately or together, with partial board, to gentlemen. The house is newly furnished, and has all modern improvements.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET.—TWO OR three single gentlemen can be accommodated with a nice back room and full or partial board. House contains gas, bath and furnace. Apply as above.

NO. 39 WEST-SIXTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 257 FOURTH-AVENUE.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board, at No. 257 4th-av., fourth house above 20th st., East side, and between Dr. Bellows' and Dr. Hawks' Churches. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or a single gentleman may find a large room and desirable board in a private family, about 10 minutes' walk from Wall or South Ferry, by addressing S. A. Y., *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEASant front room, at No. 229 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

AN ENGLISH FAMILY—RESIDING IN A first-class house in South Brooklyn, within fifteen minutes' walk of the South Ferry, can accommodate two gentlemen with partial board. References exchanged. Address A. G., Box No. 3,695 Post-Office New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH his wife, and a single gentleman, desire to obtain board and pleasant apartments with a private family, living in good style, and between 4th and 6th avs., not much above Madison-square. Any gentleman's family having the rooms to spare may add a very desirable party to their circle. The very best City references given and required. Boarding-house keepers will please not answer. Address HOME, Box No. 2,501 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A single gentleman, in a private family, with no other boarders, and where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Terms must be moderate. Situation not more than 15 minutes from the Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Address with full particulars, stating terms, &c., L., Box No. 918 Post-Office, New-York.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, consisting of three, would let two pleasantly-furnished rooms to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gents. House new, and contains all the modern improvements east side of City; good table and home comforts for which a fair price is expected. Undoubted references required. Address, for 1 week, D. W., office *Daily Times*.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, between Bleecker and 20th sts. and 2d and 8th avs., for $3½ per week. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address K. S., *Times* office.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 109 Washington-st., only three squares from the ferry.

PRIVATE BOARD.—THE SECOND STORY, with board, of a good small-sized house in a very respectable neighborhood, and consisting of four rooms furnished, can be had by a small family or by some single gentlemen, friends, who wish to feel at home. No other boarders. References exchanged. Call or address No. 166 West 43d st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady in a respectable private American family, where there are no other boarders, and where she could make herself at home. Terms moderate; will pay in advance if desired. Address E. J. R., Chatham square Post-Office, for two days.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH PANTRIES, gas, hot and cold water, to let, with board. The location is pleasant. Family small and terms moderate. Apply at No. 81 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BOARD, IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, for three persons, between 20th and 50th sts. and Broadway and 9th-av. Terms must be moderate. Address G. N., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A NEW OR GOOD SECOND-HAND Piano, in exchange for board and tuition in a female College, three hours' ride from the City. Address M. B., Box No. 3,218 Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO SUITES OF rooms and one or two single rooms may now be obtained on making application at No. 59 2d-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF TWO PERSONS have a furnished room on third story, with gas, &c. to rent, to a gentleman. References given and required. Any note addressed to D., No. 455 3d-av., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIvate family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 333 Broadway, second floor.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 145 Clinton, near Grand-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 215 Bleecker-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, as Sash, Blind and Door Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES H. McINTOSH,
HEZEKIAH GLASSEY.

The undersigned will continue the business at the old stand No. 95 Forsyth-st., having assumed the liabilities, and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1857. JAMES H. McINTOSH.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
California and Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

CARPETING WANTED IN EXCHANGE for a Piano of one of the best makers in this City or Boston. Address CARPETING, *Tribune* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY RESPECTABLE Protestant and Catholic girls such as cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, and general houseworkers; nothing but respectable girls are admitted to the office. Apply at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.
P. S.—A lady in attendance. On hand a quantity of first-rate male help.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY, PLEASANT and agreeable young woman, of respectable parentage, a situation as ladies' maid, no objections to travel to any part of the States, with a French or American lady; is truly a very desirable servant, and one that is calculated to please. Ladies in want of a servant of high respectability, competent and trusty, call or address J. S. M., No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. If this should meet the notice of a French gentleman that applied, he will call as above.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A REspectable English Protestant woman; also by 6 smart English and Scotch Protestants and 3 American girls, as chambermaids, waiters, nurses and seamstresses, and by a number of respectable Protestant girls and others to do general housework, at the Select Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. No charge to employers. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTworthy and highly recommended Protestant girl, a situation; is a thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer, perfectly efficient in all kinds of home work; is a Protestant of good moral character and religious principles; steady, reliable and truthful, and appreciates a good home more than wages. Inquire for JANE, at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO EXCELLENT Protestant girls—one English, the other Scotch—either for general housework, chamberwork waitresses, or children's nurses. Are careful, experienced, most respectable and well-informed girls. Well brought up, and accustomed to work hard, and will accept very moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family, or private boarding-house, by a most experienced, neat and economical servant, who thoroughly understands her business; has served for years in the first families, and has the highest and most unexceptionable references; is humble, willing and respectful; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman for general housework; is a good plain cook and baker, superior washer and ironer, willing and competent to undertake any household duties; neat strong, and willing to work; understands her business perfectly, and considers her time her employer's. Will take $5 per month. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO assist with the washing and ironing, or would be willing to take charge of a laundry. A middle aged woman of good character, who is competent to fill either of the above situations, can be seen for two days at No. 107 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN a private family, where a comfortable, quiet home may be found. The applicant is capable to take the entire charge, or to assist; is very fond of children; will be found kind and attentive in sickness. All necessary information will be given on inquiring at No. 107 Madison-av., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, or as housekeeper, by an experienced woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; also as good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as first-class cook as laundress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework in the City or country, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced young woman, of high respectability, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; can make soups, cook meats, game, pastry, &c., in excellent style. Also, a neat tidy, smart, active, and well-disposed girl as chambermaid and waiter, laundress, nurse, or seamstress. Are very efficient servants. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family; is good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 39 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn, 3d floor, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS professed cook; understands English and American cookery in every style; all kinds of soups, made-up dishes, pastries and jellies, and baking of bread if required, boning of fowl; recommended by some of the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 134 Greene-st., between Prince and Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has a knowledge of dressmaking. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 22 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPEtent woman, as nurse; one who understands the care and management of a baby from its birth; or as nurse and seamstress; would take the care of grown children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 67 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear building.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTWORthy and highly recommended girl, a situation; is a good plain cook; first-class washer and ironer; acquainted with all kinds of housework and not afraid of it; will be found a steady, reliable and truthful servant; one who knows how to fill and appreciate a good situation. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children, also for ladies; can do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best of City reference. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO TIDY GIRLS, SITUATIONS in this City or Brooklyn; one does the work of a plain family; makes bread, washes and irons well, does up linen in style; the other as chambermaid and waitress; assists with the washing or as nurse and does plain sewing; is quick at the needle. Wages $6 each. Best City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE PERson, a situation to do chamberwork, fine washing, ironing and French fluting, or would wait on an invalid lady and son; will be highly recommended by the first families in New-York with whom she has lived several years. Address No. 69 17th-st., corner of 6th-av., for a few days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL GOOD cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and girls for housework in town or country; Protestant and Catholic; well recommended and wages moderate, at the old Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 6 6th-av. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, to attend to growing-up children, or to do chamberwork; would wait on table; is a good seamstress; would make herself generally useful; undoubted reference will be given. Apply at No. 192 Dean-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable young woman; is a first-class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups and desserts; would take charge of housekeeping if required; call at No. 111 25th-st., near 7th-av.; the best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to take care of children; can sew, is a good embroiderer; the compensation not considered as much as a pleasant home. Address, M. T., Chatham Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook and to assist or to do washing and ironing. Is a good baker. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 York-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress in a private family; she understands dressmaking perfectly, and all kinds of family sewing; can be recommended by some of the best families in the City. Can be seen at No. 170 West 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, IN A respectable family, by a respectable young married woman, who has lost her own baby. Can be seen at No. 28 Seventh avenue.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AMERICAN, ENGlish, Scotch, Irish and colored female servants as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waiters, nurses, seamstresses and to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family, or as nursery maid; no objection to go into the country; apply at No. 237 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., 2d floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED.—JUST DISENGAGED AND WANTS a situation as waiter in a private family; is perfectly honest and sober, and understands his business thoroughly; has got the best of City reference. Address H. B., for two days, No. 771 Broadway, cor. of 9th-st.

WANTED—A WILLING AND OBLIGING GERman Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; can speak English; has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery; would have no objection to the country.

WANTED—FOR A LITTLE DAUGHTER, FIVE years of age, board in a school or family, where she would be kindly treated. Address, with particulars and terms, which must be moderate, Mrs. ANNA C. G., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; understands making bread and pastry, and is willing to do a small portion of the washing. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days at No. 59 Madison-st., in the rear, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class waitress; would do chamberwork, or take care of children. Has excellent testimonials from her last place. Call at No. 97 West 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, A SITuation as waiter or valet in a private family; speaks English well and understands his business thoroughly. Can show best City references. Call, for two days, or address F. M., No. 174 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT English young women, a situation as seamstress or nurse; would have no objection to travel; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 29 2d-av., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 86 East 16th-st., in the fancy store, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY DEsires a situation as housekeeper in a small family, or as useful companion to an invalid lady; would not object to a widower's family, and the care of young children; understands family sewing. The comforts of a home more sought than extravagant wages. References given and required. No objections to the country. Can be seen from 10 to 2 at No. 130 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, SITUAtions in one family or separate. One does the housework of a plain family, washes and irons well, does up shirts neatly; the other as nurse and chambermaid, or as general servant. They will go to Brooklyn or Staten Island. Wages six dollars to one and four to the other. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, NEAT, PROTESTant German girl desires a place in City or country for housework, chamberwork, or nurse and seamstress; can wash and iron well, and is a good plain cook; speaks English fluently; has a pleasing disposition. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for two days. Wages $4 to $5 per month.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who understands his business; has long and most satisfactory recommendations from his last place, and four years from his previous one. Any family requiring a trustworthy man will hear of one by applying to T. D., No. 758 Broadway, in the the saddlery store, between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE AND economical middle-aged woman, with the best of references, a situation; is a good plain cook, makes and bakes good bread, excellent washer and ironer; is competent and willing to do all she can to please her employer. Will accept of moderate wages. Would go to any part of the country. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION.—A lady, who for many years has been engaged as housekeeper, is now out of employment, and is desirous of obtaining a similar situation. Unexceptionable City references can be given. A very moderate compensation will be expected. For further particulars inquire at the office of the *Evening Post*, corner Nassau and Liberty sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, or fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 193 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO ACTIVE, willing girls to do general housework; are good plain cooks and bakers and excellent ironers; are able and willing to work for moderate wages; would go to the country; have good reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK AND laundress, a situation in the City or country; she thoroughly understands her business; does up linen in style; makes pastry, soups of all style; wages $7. Best City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and assist at washing and ironing or to do plain sewing. She can be seen at her present employer's No. 32 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days. City reference given.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; good City references. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron for a small private family, or would do the general housework of a small private family. Call at No. 372 2d-av., room No. 12 for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter girl. Call at No. 112 Union-st., corner of Columbia-st., Brooklyn, 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook—understands her business. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 89 6th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do plain cooking, or general housework, willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 244 25th-st., back basement, 1st floor. Can be seen for a week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, who understands his business; lived four years and nine months in his previous place; has the best of City reference. Address, for two days, at Mr. WALKER'S, Saddler, No. 758 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a man who understands his business; was five years in his former place; good references. Call at No. 758 Broadway, at Mr. WALKER'S saddlery.

FREE TO FAMILIES—FOR BEST OF SERVANTS.—Every home can secure good, civil, capable help, daily: German, English, Welsh, Scotch and American Protestants, at moderate wages, to suit all, at the New Domestic Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive depôt is conducted by respectable American ladies. All orders promptly attended to, if post-paid.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR GOOD, faithful girls at the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., founded in 1852. This extensive establishment is open to families, free. City and country ladies are invited to call and secure efficient domestics, at moderate wages. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls five to fifteen years. An American lady in attendance.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY—OF MUCH EXPERIence in teaching, wishes to form an engagement as visiting governess, instructing thoroughly in English, French and music, or would attend separate classes in French or music in Brooklyn or its vicinity. Highest references furnished. Address A. G., Box No. 3,695, Post-Office, New-York.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 289 BROADWAY.—Teachers wishing engagements, either in schools or families, should apply to the undersigned. Principals, trustees of schools, or parents, introduced to experienced teachers free of expense. Several teachers are now wanted. Correspondence throughout the Union. Send for circular. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—CHEAP, AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISland, a good location for a man doing business in the City, or would make a good place for a boarding house to accommodate twenty or more boarders; house large, barn, wagon-house, and about 10 acres of good land well of water by the door, with all kinds of fruit on it. It will be rented from the 10th day of this month to a good tenant, for the sum of $350 a year, or would give a lease on it; within three minutes' walk to the railroad depôt, and the same to where the stages leave for the ferry; no persons need call except those that want a place of this kind, and can take it. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, on the place, or at No. 361 3d-st., New-York, near the East River.

NEW HOUSE TO LET—NO. 133 EAST 19th st., near 2d av., first class, 3 stories, basement and modern improvements, new and in complete order. Also, parts of houses in various locations. Apply from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., at office No. 136 1st-av., corner of 9th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—Eight to twelve three-story high basement houses, (brick preferred,) having modern improvements and well located. Apply to W. H. LUSH, No. 296 4th-av., corner 23d-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FURNISHED house, until 1st of May, or an unfurnished one on a lease in the upper part of the City. Address P. O., box No. 1,168.

TO LET.

TO LET.—LOFTS SUITABLE FOR A LARGE hardware and cutlery business. Would be fitted to suit a good tenant. Inquire at No. 83 Beekman-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET WITH SECOND and third floors at No. 448 Water-st.; large, well-lighted rooms, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply on the premises or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 234 South st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CHECK, NO. 179, FOR NINETY DOLlars, drawn by Samuel T. Bull, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, on the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, payable at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. Any person finding the same will be liberally rewarded by delivering it to the subscriber, No. 55 Pine-st. New-York. ISAAC MERRITT, Trustee.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN.—A REWARD OF five hundred dollars will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the detection and recovery of the black and colored SILKS and NECK TIES stolen from No. 25 Cortland-st., on Tuesday morning, about 6½ o'clock. Said goods were seen to be taken in black trunks and put on a carriage or hack. Two hundred and fifty dollars will be paid to such driver, for any information he will give that will lead to the recovery of the goods and he will be held harmless. Any information from any one will be very gladly received concerning the above, or from any one who saw the carriage. GROVES, NORTHRUP & TAYLOR.

FOUND—ON FRIDAY, NOV. 27, ON BROADWAY, a GOLD BRACELET. Inquire at No. 297 Mott-st., room No. 13.

PERSONAL.

$50 REWARD FOR INFORMATION OR discovery of EMMA DEITZ, who left her home to attend school Monday morning, Nov. 30, 16 years of age, fair complexion, brown hair, had on red and brown plaid shawl, red, brown and white striped calico dress, black gaiter-boots, white stockings, straw hat, trimmed with blue satin, with cap inside. Any information of her will be thankfully received by her afflicted sister and brother, at No. 40 West 44th-st.

NOTICE TO CARTMEN.—THE CARTMAN that took a box on Thursday, (the 3d inst.,) from Brook's Clothing Store, Catharine-st., will be paid for his trouble, by applying to DUNHAM & BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av.

ANY PERSON HAVING A WELL-SITUAted pew in Calvary Church to rent, may hear of an opportunity by addressing F. C., at this office.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, RETICULES, PERFUMERY, &c., in every variety, at WHOLESALE ONLY, by
D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 28 Vesey-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF purchasers to the sale of furniture to be made by Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 14 Pine st., on MONDAY next, at No. 109 5th av. The furniture can be seen by permit on Saturday Dec. 5, 1857. The furniture is of the most costly description, and will be sold without reserve, the purchaser of the premises having imported all his furniture, mirrors, gas fixtures &c. Catalogues on the day of sale at the house or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st., corner Nassau-st.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF TOYS, FANCY GOODS ETC., FOR CASH.

The subscriber will offer, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 33 Maiden-lane (up stairs,) New-York, a large and attractive assortment of toys, fancy goods, &c., at public auction, being part of the extensive stock imported by Jolley & Tiers. This sale offers great inducements to City and country dealers about selecting their holiday stock, as it includes a complete variety. N. B.—The particular attention of the trade is requested. EDWARD HEN, Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.
OSCAR JOLLEY & CO.,
WM. M. TIERS & CO.

Goods at private sale, No. 43 Maiden-lane and No. 31 Cortland-st., (up stairs.)

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad st.

REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$1,000 New-York State 6 per cent. stock of 1874.
$45,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad 6 per cent Bonds.
$3,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Water Loan Bonds.
$1,384 50 Note of hand of C. Ward & Co., at 6 months, due Nov. 18, 1857.
$1,500 Note of hand of F. W. Green, at 12 months, due April 6, 1857, indorsed by John H. Smith.
$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Construction Bonds.
$3,000 Sacramento City Funded Loan 7 per cent. Bonds.
$639 Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip of 1857.
$50 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856.

150 shares Brunswick Land Co	$100 each
51 shares Androscoggin Railroad Co	$100 each
40 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each.
20 shares Bull's Head Bank.	$25 each.
40 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co	$25 each.

Next regular sale MONDAY Dec. 7. Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers, on commission. Interest allowed on deposits. Loans negotiated and dividends collected. A large variety of Securities constantly on hand, at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

E. H. LUDLOW, & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT ROSE WOOD, SATINWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE, ALL MADE BY GEO. PLATT, IN THE BEST MANNER AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 109 5th av., northeast corner 13th-st.

DRAWING-ROOM—Elegant furniture consisting of sofas, chairs, &c.; carved satinwood, yellow embroidered covers, heavy yellow satin brocatel curtains carved satinwood centre and pier tables, mirrors in carved satinwood frames, superb Louis XIV clock and candelabras in gold and bronze, beautifully embroidered fire screens, Aubusson carpets, gilt chandeliers with gold colored shades and brackets to match.

DINING-ROOM—Elegantly carved sideboard, dining table, carved pedestal sideboard, chairs in green morocco, carved cornices, splendid engravings and mirrors in richly carved frames, all black walnut, bronze and gilt chandeliers and brackets, green brocatel curtains antique clock, velvet tapestry carpet.

PARLOR—Carved rosewood furniture, centre table, Aubusson carpet, elegant mantel mirror, green and silver white curtains, bronze and gold chandeliers, with ruby shades and brackets to match.

LIBRARY.—Carved rosewood library table, and other furniture; pedestal writing table with drawer for Audubon's birds; carved library arm chairs, carved pedestal and bronze statues, blue silk curtains; elegant bronze clock, "The Tournament" figures to match; elegant bronze antique gas chandelier and brackets, choice books, Persian velvet carpet, &c.

HALL.—Elegant carved chairs and table; prints, in carved frames; carved walnut sofas, bronze gas fixtures, &c.

CHAMBER, SECOND FLOOR.—Elegant rosewood furniture, en suite; Psyche glass, brocatel curtains, marble-top centre and side tables, velvet and tapestry carpets; mirrors, in rosewood and gilt frames; gilt clocks rosewood toilet tables, with marble tops; table de nuit, &c.

BOUDOIR.—Rosewood furniture, in rose-colored brocatel; rose-colored curtains; mirrors, in carved rosewood frames; Aubusson carpets, &c.

THIRD FLOOR.—Elegant satin-wood chamber furniture, in blue; en suite do. do.; black oak in green do.; rosewood in blue do.

HALL.—Inlaid rosewood tables, sofas, &c.; brocatel curtains, carved cornices, &c.

SPARE ROOM.—Rosewood canopy bedsteads, centre table, chairs, Psyche glass, sofas, &c.; velvet tapestry carpeting, mirrors, &c.

Catalogues can be had on Friday, and the furniture, &c., seen, by permit, on the Saturday previous to the sale, after 9 o'clock A. M. To be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers. Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, velvet tapestry carpets, rosewood suites, covered in various colored brocatel, elegant rosewood suites, covered in plush, elegant gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors; mahogany rockers, covered in hair cloth; mahogany lounges, covered in brocatel; gilt cornices, muslin, lace, and embroidered muslin curtains; mahogany marble top pier tables, side and centre do., mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany and marble-top dressing bureaus, marble top washstands, black walnut and mahogany night cabinets and commodes; hair mattresses, straw do.; bolsters and pillows, oil-cloth, matting, &c. Also, an assortment of choice glass, crockery, and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

At 12 o'clock—15 demijohns, 5 gallons each, of very fine old Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s, Brandy, to be sold to close an advance.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Two piano-fortes, parlor, dining-room, bedroom and other goods, French plate mirrors, 100 cottage bedsteads. F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., second story, a large assortment of good new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of two second-hand pianos, 20 French plate mirrors, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, extension dining tables, 100 cottage bedsteads, marble-top do., several parlor suites in rosewood and brocatel, large rosewood bookcases, French mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, gas fixtures, office desks, oil-paintings, engravings, &c. Also, ladies' satchels and comfortables, together with Boston rocking chairs, 12 couches from a dealer giving up the business. Sale peremptory.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

GREAT HOLIDAY AUCTION SALE OF superb Paris, Chinese and Japanese fancy goods, fine table cutlery, glass and China ware, silver ware &c. Also, a splendid assortment of ladies', gentlemen's and children's furs, by IRVING & WATKINS, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway. All the goods are of the most costly description and recent importation. This sale affords an excellent opportunity for every one to purchase beautiful holiday presents at very low prices, as the sale is to be positive and peremptory. The rooms will be thrown open to the public for exhibition on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. The sale of the furs commences each morning at 10½ o'clock. The fancy goods in the evening at precisely 7½ o'clock.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL THIS DAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

consisting in part of beds, bedding, mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, parlor suites, etageres, chairs, lounges, sofas, &c., &c., &c.

Also crockery, cutlery, carpets, oil-cloth, silver-plated ware, oil paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c.

Sale without reserve. Catalogues now ready.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, Office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Comprising $52,500 Louisiana 6s, to be sold by order of the Auditor of Illinois; also, Commonwealth Bank, Stonington Railroad and other stocks.

Regular sales of stocks, bonds and business paper every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Special sales on all other days.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 23 Nassau-st.:

50 shares Cumberland Coal and Iron Stock Co., par value, $100 each.

$1,000 6 per cent. Bond of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., Pennsylvania, with coupons attached, hypothecated. Will be sold without reserve.

Also, one case of bulbous roots, embracing the usual variety.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BANGS & CO. WILL CONtinue to sell, this week, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the balance of the stock of rich Dry Goods contained in the store No. 347 Canal-st., (old No. 72,) embracing every style of goods usually kept in first-class stores, including cloaks, silks, embroideries and laces. Sale to commence every day at 10 o'clock, rain or shine.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF G. B. LENT, Assignee, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock, a Schenck's machinery depot, No. 163 Greenwich-st., New-York, all the machinery, stock in trade and property late of A. L. ACKERMAN, now in said store, consisting of steam engines, Woodworth planers, iron planing machines, lathes, boring machines, belting, &c. Terms cash, in bankable money.

B. J. WARDEN, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION.—RIDING SADDLES, SINGLE and double harness, horse and lap blankets, Kersey check and Ctr.—B. J. WARDEN will sell a large assortment of the above goods at the auction and commission store, No. 230 Pearl-st., near Beekman, on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock.

TO BUILDERS.—WILL BE SOLD AT AUCtion, on MONDAY, Dec. 7, foot of 15th-st., N. R., at 12 o'clock, 255 tons drab building stone.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT rosewood furniture, two superior rosewood piano-fortes, rosewood parlor suites, magnificent marble figures and groups, paintings, &c., with the entire costly furniture of the first-class dwelling house No. 152 West 21st st., between 7th and 8th-avs.; also, large library of theological and scientific works.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, the above splendid furniture and beautiful works of art will be sold to the highest bidder, and comprises a very large and costly collection, worthy the special attention of furniture buyers, connoisseurs and artists. Arrangements have been made to accommodate purchasers in regard to carting or shipping the goods, without being subject to trouble or annoyance. Descriptive catalogues will be at the house the morning of sale, which consists in part of

Magnificent parlor furniture, all rosewood, comprising three full suites richly carved and covered in crimson maroon, one full suite in blue and gold, and one in silk velvet, all richly carved and in perfect order; two superior 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, elegant music cabinet, two marble top rosewood etageres, with plate doors, covered etageres with mirror backs, two splendid mantel mirrors, two large pier mirrors to match, with bases, rich lace curtains, gold bordered shades, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables, solid rosewood Turkish reception chairs, ladies' French secretary, elegant China vases, marble groups, figures and beautiful ornaments, with a number of valuable paintings, including the Italian street boy cost $400; rosewood bedsteads, elegant hair mattresses, beds, English blankets, French counterpanes, wardrobes, rosewood furniture in haircloth, washstands, commodes, clocks, velvet Wilton and tapestry carpets, with oak dining-room furniture of every description, extension table, marble side board, rich China, cut glass, solid silver, &c., with a large quantity too numerous for an advertisement. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock precisely, rain or shine.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture, rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 51 West 16th-st., near 6th av. F. NASH will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby cut-glass ware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair-cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oilcloth stair carpets, &c.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory vs. Wissmann and others, and Wissmann vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.

In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.

Address
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS,
No 1 Wall-street,

Will receive orders for the sale and purchase of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 50 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE 1ST proximo, in this City, on Buffalo city six percent. Bonds, Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company's six per cent. Bonds, and also the interest due on the 1st current on San Francisco city seven per cent. School Bonds, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1857.

CONNECTICUT UNCURRENT MONEY.—GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford, Conn., are buying Connecticut uncurrent money at the lowest rates. Bills of Bank of Hartford County purchased at 9 per cent. discount; Exchange, Charter Oak, and Mercantile Banks, Hartford, at 4 per cent. discount. Payment made by check on New-York.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE $75,000 OF Bonds issued on the 1st day of June, 1854, by the City of Milwaukee, to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due on the 1st day of December, 1857, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE OUTSTANDING $929,500, of the 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, which were due 1st Nov., ult., will be paid at the Broadway Bank in this City, on and after the 10th inst.
ELI PERRY.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON the Bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 1 Hanover-st., on and after that date.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 18, 1857.
A. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 6 Wall-st., Dec. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d day of December, 1857. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. McLEAN, Sec'y.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 35 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.

9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.
6½ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.

8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
11½ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¾ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!

SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1855, 1856, and 1857! The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.
SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome st.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE, AT WATERS', NO. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. One 7-octave Chickering Piano for $225; one do. Gilbert's, all round corners, carved legs, for $275.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIanos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d av., corner of 21-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTed by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., &c., will meet on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, at which an investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend.
WM. WILSON,
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Special Committee.
WM. TUCKER,

THE JEWS' HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK.—Dec. 2, 1857.—An election for three Directors as class 3, to serve for four years from the 10th day of January next, in place of Messrs J. D. PHILLIPS, HENRY HENDRICKS and N. K. ROSENFELD, whose term of office will expire on that day, will be held in the Committee Room of the Greene-street Synagogue on the 13th inst. Poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 M. SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Sec'y.

AN ADJOURNED ANNIVERSARY OF the Ladies' Union Aid Society will be held in the Hedding M. E. Church, 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 1½ o'clock. Speakers: Rev. S. D. BROWN, of Central Church, 7th-av.; Rev. J. B. WAKELY, and CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company will be held at their office No. 98 Greenwich-st., New-York on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 2½ o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the financial condition of said Company.
JOSEPH M. BROWN, President.

SUMMERFIELD M. E. CHURCH, WASHINGTON AV., CORNER OF GREENE AV., BROOKLYN.—The services on next SABBATH, Dec. 6, will be devoted to the missionary cause. Rev. Dr. DURBIN will preach in the morning, Rev. Dr. CARLTON in the evening. At 3 P. M. the Juvenile Missionary Society will hold their meeting, and will be addressed by Drs DURBIN, CARLTON, and other well known speakers.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A regular meeting of the Corps will be held on MONDAY, Dec. 7, at 7 o'clock P. M., at head-quarters, Riell's Star House, No. 62 Lispenard-st., when the annual election for officers will take place. By order. A. W. JONES, Vice-President.
WM. CORBIERRE, Secretary.

CHRISTIAN SYNAGOGUE, 187 BOWERY—JOHN THOMAS, M.D., editor of the *Herald of the Kingdom*, &c., lectures at this place every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., showing from the Old and New Testaments the Christianity of the Bible in contradistinction to the clerical superstitions of the world.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SWISS BENEVOlent Society are invited to attend the Annual General Meeting, which will take place at the Hotel of Mr. Laurent Delmonico, corner of Chambers-st. and Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. By order of the President.
M. J. PAILLARD, Secretary.

JAMES IRVING MUSKETEERS—ATTENTION!—The members, and all those desirous of joining the parade of the above corps, on Christmas Day, are requested to meet at JOHN A. TIPPER'S, corner of East Broadway and Pike-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 6, at 2 o'clock.
JOHN CARLAND, Orderly Sergeant.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance THIS EVENING at the Union Rooms, No. 163 Bowery, as the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held, and other business of importance transacted.
W. B. McMANUS, President.
ROBT D. DACK, Recording Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:			LEAVE HAVRE:		
Arago,	Saturday,	Nov. 14.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton,	Saturday,	Dec. 12.	Arago,	Tuesday,	Dec. 15.
Arago,	Saturday,	Jan. 9.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	Jan. 12.
Fulton,	Saturday,	Feb. 6.	Arago,	Tuesday,	Feb. 9.
Arago,	Saturday,	M'h. 6.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	M'h. 9.
Fulton,	Saturday,	April 3.	Arago,	Tuesday,	April 6.
Arago,	Saturday,	May 1.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	May 4.
Fulton,	Saturday,	May 29.	Arago,	Tuesday,	June 1.
			Fulton,	Tuesday,	June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin. $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin. 800f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin 400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.

No passage secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20....1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4....1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18....1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 25.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 2
Edinburg, Wed'sy, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RANBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin..........$130 | Second Cabin..........$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 9.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin..........$80 | Second Cabin..........$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star,	Satur'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2
Ariel, Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship ALABAMA, Captain G. R. SCHENCK, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 4, N. R., at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

LESSONS ON THE PIANO.—A YOUNG ENGlish lady, Miss JEFFREY, of No. 55 Madison-av., will give private lessons on the piano to a few pupils on very moderate terms. She will, if requested by note, call upon families and ladies at their residence in respect to qualifications, references, &c., while those who desire will call upon her as above.

$5.—BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, being ably assisted by an accomplished bookkeeper, will give his personal attention to students in penmanship, and guaranties to train all stiffness or trembling out of any hand in one week. One $5 seat vacant. Regular terms $28.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

$130 PER YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

LAND WARRANTS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood. This is a purely vegetable extract. It contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to injure the constitution. Thousands have been cured by this preparation, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

AGENTS: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

Doctor WATSON'S new work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1.

DR. MORTON'S INJECTION FOR GONORRHŒA AND GLEET.—This remedy performs a safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicines. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence, and will find it all that is represented. Price $1, Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 374 Grand-st., and 362 Hudson-st.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—Offices No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Cases of recent disease quickly and radically cured. In stricture, gleet, debility, gravel, &c., and especially where the patient has suffered from a certain class of people, his services will be best appreciated. Hours from 9 till 1, and after 6 o'clock in the evening.

CORNS! BUNIONS!!—PROF. ALEXANDRE'S Discutient Plaster—a safe, certain and sure cure for Corns, Bunions, &c. Sold by all Druggists.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and Female Sexual Weakness, who covet health, inclose two stamps, and address WM. J. S. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass.

CURE YOUR COUGH.—USE CAMPBELL'S SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY, 25 cents a bottle. A sure cure for coughs. For sale only at CAMPBELL'S Drug Store corner of 8th-av and 28th-st.

CAMPBELL, DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST, corner of 8th av. and 28th-st. Pure medicines at the lowest market price, and special personal attention at all hours.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery, No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts., —Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 258, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 64—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 489—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 62, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 145—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 205, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 426, 429, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS FOR A STATE ARSENAL.—Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of December, at the office of the Commissary General, corner of Elm and White sts., New York, for the work and materials of a State Arsenal to be erected on the corner of 7th-av. and 35th-st., New-York. The work will be let as a whole or in five separate contracts viz.: masonry, carpentry, iron, slating, and plumbing; the last to include tinning and gas fitting. Ample security will be required from the contractors, and such as the Commissioners will approve. The contracts will be awarded within three days after the expiration of the time in which the bids are to be received and the person or persons to whom the said contract or contracts are awarded will be required to enter into contract within two days after such award is made by the Commissioners. Plans, specifications, and forms and terms of contracts, proposals, &c., may be examined at the office of CLEVELAND & BACKUS BROTHERS, Architects, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 33 Wall-st.
B. F. BRUCE,
FREDERICK TOWNSEND, } Commissioners.
J. H. HOBART WARD,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1857.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING THE U. S. ASSAY OFFICE WITH ACID.—Sealed proposals will be received at U. S. Assay Office, New-York, until 10 A. M. of the 12th day of December next, for the supply of Nitric and Sulphuric Acid for one year from the first day of January, 1858, in such quantities and at such times as the undersigned may direct. The Nitric Acid, of which probably not less than five hundred thousand pounds will be required, to be pure, and of the strength of 30° Beaume; the Sulphuric Acid, of which a less amount will be needed, to be Commercial Oil of Vitriol marking 66°. The proposals will state the price per pound at which the bidder will deliver the acid at the Assay Office, and will be indorsed "Proposals for supplying the U. S. Assay Office with Acid." Bidders are invited to attend the opening of the proposals at 12 o'clock M., on the day first above-mentioned.
S. F. BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent.
U. S. ASSAY OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 24, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON WORTH MONUMENT will meet in room No. 8 City Hall on TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M., to examine the bills rendered for articles furnished the City on the occasion of the Inauguration of the Monument. All persons having claims against the Committee are requested to present their bills on or before TUESDAY the 8th inst., to the Secretary of the Committee, in room No. 8 City Hall.
PETER CRAWFORD, Ch'n. Com. of Arrangements.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.

Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC IS CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating twenty Bonds of the State of Michigan for the sum of one thousand dollars each, bearing 6 per cent. per annum, and numbered respectively: 103, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 184, 185, 186, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE, WITH A GOOD JOBBING-OFFICE.—It is near New-York, and has a large advertising patronage from the City, as well as the neighborhood. A good chance for an active, capable man. Address CICERO, *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—LOWELL HOLBROOK against PETER FATHER and EDWARD W. CHURCH.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-street, in the city of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand dollars, with interest from the 29th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 30, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 38 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, this day—New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
d5-1aw10wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—ISAAC F. TYSEN against PETER FATHER and EDWARD W. CHURCH.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the abovenamed defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars and thirty-seven cents, with interest from the fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York Dec. 3, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 38 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this day. New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d5 1aw10wS*

SUPREME COURT.—FRANCIS M. DREXEL, FRANCIS A. DREXEL, ANTHONY J. DREXEL and JOSEPH W. DREXEL against CHARLES W. BORUP, ALEXANDER FAIRBAULT, CHARLES H. OAKES and N. J. DANA.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and twenty-six dollars and seventy-four cents, with interest from the 17th day of November, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1857.
CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 27th day of November, 1857.—Dated, New-York Nov. 27, 1857. CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
n28-1aw6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC against BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 38 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-one cents, with interest from 23d day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 19, 1857. CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Wall-street.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of November, 1857.—New York, Nov. 1, 1857. CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK,
n21-1aw6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID LINES against JOSEPH ALSTON and WILLIAM ALGERNON ALSTON, Jr.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To JOSEPH ALSTON and WILLIAM ALGERNON ALSTON, Jr.,—*Sirs*: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 12, 1857. ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, New-York.

N. B.—The summons and complaint in the above entitled action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 14th day of October, 1857.
o31-1aw6wS* ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JASPER GROSVENOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JAMES R. JESUP, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 3, 1857.
MATILDA A. GROSVENOR,
CHARLE A. MACY, } Executors.
JAMES R. JESUP,
d5-1aw6mS* MORRIS K. JESUP.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WEED, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 31 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 22, 1857.
LEWIS B. BROWN, } Executors.
my23-1aw6mS* WM. SMITH BROWN,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE STEERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lawrence Waterbury, No. 253 Front-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 10, 1857.
LAWRENCE WATERBURY, Administrator.
MARY STEERS, Administratrix.
jy11-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John R. Marsh, No. 53 Pitt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1857.
JOHN R. MARSH, } Executors.
s19-1aw6mS* STEWART E. CLARK,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD TUNIS, late of the City of New-York, Clerk, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 175 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of December next. Dated New-York, June 5, 1857. WM. H. TUNIS,
je6-1aw6mS Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of GEORGE B. OVER, No. — Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 24, 1857.
GEORGE B. OVER, } Executors.
o24-1aw6mS* LEVI HART,

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—MR. BENJ. MARSH having made an assignment to me on the 3d of September last, of all his goods, debts and effects for the benefit of all his creditors, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against him at that date to present the same to me for settlement, and all persons indebted to him are requested to pay the amounts due him to me at my office No. 28 Spruce-st.
AUSTIN MELVIN, Assignee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1857.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS, GIFTS, GIFTS.

GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS EVERY DAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.

With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following

LIST OF PRESENTS.

Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets. Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.

Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in every instance.

Orders from the country executed with dispatch. Catalogues sent free to any address upon application. Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and retail store, No. 677 Broadway,
D. W. EVANS, } La Farge Buildings.
J. H. PRESTON.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A pair of bay horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, can trot in 3 minutes to pole. Also, two single horses, 5 and 6 years, 15½ and 16 hands high; can trot very fast. All warranted sound and kind; together with a fine French coupé, a six-seat rockaway, a four-seat extension top barouche, with pole and shafts but little used, will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts., to GEO. F. BELLOWS.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THE PROPERTY CLERK, NO. 413 Broome-st., has received this day, Dec. 4, gold watch and chain, six pieces of silk, satine cravats, gloves, collars, &c. Also, pants, vests and remnants from clothing, dress-making and millinery shops. All supposed to have been stolen.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The charitable Society of St. Vincent de Paul closed its first Fair last evening. It opened on Tuesday, of this week, at the City Assembly rooms, and the attendance, from the start, has been immense. Notwithstanding the "hard times," a sum estimated at from $4,000 to $7,000, has been realized.

SPECIAL POLICEMEN.—A subscription paper has been put in circulation for the purpose of remunerating the Special Policemen who served without pay on election day, and contributed so essentially to the preservation of the peace.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the building occupied by G. F. [illegible]LAND, as a gentlemen's furnishing store, at No. [illegible] Greenwich-street, was discovered to be on fire, the smoke appearing to come from the floor above. The firemen soon arrived and speedily extinguished the flames. Mr. DUROLAND is said to have lost $500 by fire and water. Insured in the Merchants' Insurance Company for $3,000. The origin of the fire is attributed to the ignition of escaped gas.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
300
BLACK CLOTH VESTS,
Worth $3,
Selling for $1 50,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
200
VELVET VESTS,
Worth $5,
Selling for $2 50,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
250
BLACK SATIN VESTS,
Worth $3 50,
Selling for $1 75
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500 pair
BEAUTIFUL SIDESTRIPE CASSIMERE PANTS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
1,000 pair
BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
Worth $5 50,
Selling for $2 75,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500
Pairs
CASSIMERE PANTS,
Worth $5,
Selling for $2 50,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
200
BEAVER OVERCOATS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
300
BLACK OVERCOATS,
Worth 6,
Selling for
$3,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS
150
NIGGERHEAD RAGLANS,
and
150
CANADA GRAY OVERCOATS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. COATES.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.—FREDRICK'S Potographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes are always acceptable gifts for the holidays, and should be secured at once at his magnificent temple of art, No. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, CANCERS, SYPHILIS,

And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, and applying his OLIVE TAR OINTMENT. 12 Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

[Advertisement.]

CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.—Croup can be cured in 10 minutes, and whooping cough in a week, by applying J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR to the throat and chest. Price 50 cents a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS
Cured by application and inhalation of
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

Circulars containing testimonials from THURLOW WEED, ISAAC V. FOWLER, WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esqs., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and from many other prominent persons, can be had at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery. Price 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

TO DISINFECT A SICK ROOM,

Use J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Over heated water it will emit a very agreeable odor. No disease can spread where it is used.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A retired Physician, 75 years of age, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard, and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers, in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address, DR. H. JAMES,
No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great entertainment is to be given at this House for this evening, being no less than three full and effective Dramas. The new and highly popular Drama of the "Revolt in India," or, "the Fall of Delhi," will commence the performances, to be followed by the celebrated one of the "Siege of Wexford," and the laughable one of the "Spitfire." On Monday will be revived MR. JAMES PILGRIM'S Drama of "Mable, the Child of the Battle-field."

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S HATS AND FURS.—If you have never happened to visit the store of KNOX, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., it is worth your while to do so, and examine his beautiful assortment of Furs, and his immense stock of hats, caps, &c. They are remarkably tasteful articles, particularly the new styles of gentlemen's hats, which are universally admired and very generally worn. They are peculiarly [illegible] very becoming.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED BURGLAR.—THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY IN HIS POSSESSION.—Chief of Police HAINES, of Jersey City, yesterday morning arrested a man at the Philadelphia Hotel on suspicion of having dishonestly obtained a large stock of watches and jewelry which was found in his possession. Early on Thursday evening the man came to the hotel, with two carpet-bags in his hands, to stop for the night, registering his name as "CHARLES E. WARREN, St. Louis." One of the carpet-bags he permitted the landlord to put behind the bar, but the other he appeared very careful of, and, after getting his supper, took it to his room with him.

Added to the extreme care which he exhibited for this carpet-bag, there was something in his deportment which excited the suspicions of the landlord and a number of gentlemen present, and when they recalled to their minds the robbery of Mr. WERNER's exchange office in Greenwich-street, they came to the conclusion that he must be the robber, and that the stolen specie was in the well-guarded carpet-bag. So strong were their suspicions that one of the gentlemen, Mr. SAMUEL BENNETT, went to the residence of Mr. WERNER, in New-York, and communicated the facts. Mr. BENNETT and Mr. WERNER returned to Jersey City, and after securing the services of officer AYERS, went to the Hotel and to the room occupied by the stranger. He was at first a little disconcerted by their appearance, but when they had communicated to him the nature of their suspicions—that he had the stolen specie—he readily assented to a search of his baggage. Between the mattress and the feather bed bundles were found containing thirty gold watches, about the same number of silver watches, some fifty or sixty fob chains, and a quantity of other jewelry, but no money was found, and the parties left him to resume his slumber.

Yesterday morning, however, (it having become known that a heavy robbery had been committed upon a jewelry establishment in Cincinnati,) he was arrested upon suspicion of being concerned in that transaction. He was placed in jail, and the facts of the case were telegraphed to Cincinnati, but up to a late hour no answer had been received. WARREN has told a variety of stories, and fails to give any satisfactory account of how he came into possession of the property. The property is estimated to be worth about $3,000, there being a number of very valuable watches. It is supposed that he has confederates in this vicinity, as a man called at the hotel yesterday and inquired if such a man had been there, and hastily left after learning of the arrest.

A Plot to Poison a Family.

From the Cincinnati Commercial of Thursday.

During the past two or three days the people of Newport, Ky., have been profoundly agitated by the development of facts showing a design to murder an entire family by means of poison. The hideous crime is charged upon one CHARLES SEEDS, a steamboat pilot, but the evidence against him is purely circumstantial. We relate the facts that have transpired as they are current in our sister city.

Some two or three years ago, CHARLES SEEDS, now aged between thirty and thirty-five years, married a daughter of Mr. ALEXANDER BOSS, also a steamboat pilot, residing in Newport, and a man sincerely respected by a large circle of acquaintances. The newly married couple, however, did not live happily, and strife being engendered between each and their respective mothers, each quarreling with their mothers in-law, they finally separated. After a brief season they reunited, and, after parting the third time, again reunited, and resided with Mr. BOSS' family. Mrs. Boss, however, and SEEDS were unable to agree, and their relations were, therefore, not of a pleasant character, and Mrs. SEEDS sympathized with her mother.

Last Friday the parties came to another open rupture. SEEDS had recently returned from a trip, and handed his mother-in-law a $20 bill, to pay board for his wife and himself. Mrs. Boss then visited this city to do some shopping, and upon offering the bill, received from her son-in-law, in payment for merchandise, was informed that it was counterfeit. Returning home, she reproached SEEDS angrily for placing her in an embarrassing position, alleging that she narrowly escaped difficulty on account of her efforts to pass the bill.

He denied knowledge of its spurious character, and, after some hard words, received it again into his possession, and gave her another $20. She attempted to pass it, also, and, strange to relate, it proved to be a $20 raised from a $2 bill, and so well executed that it would deceive any one not a judge of bank bills. When the son-in-law and mother-in-law met, their quarrel was renewed with increased bitterness, and Mrs. SEEDS took part with her mother against her husband.

The latter became violent in his denunciations, and finally—according to their representations—threatened to destroy the entire family. Soon afterwards—so says Mrs. BOSS—SEEDS left the house, and in a very brief space of time thereafter she heard the cover of the cistern fall as if some one had been drawing water. Suspecting something wrong on account of the threats made by SEEDS, she examined the cistern next morning, and discovered a white substance on the bottom. A portion of it was gotten out and being subjected to chemical tests, it was pronounced by Dr. STEWART, of Newport, to be arsenic.

Of course the family was seriously alarmed, and from that moment feared to touch, taste, or handle anything about the premises, and the absence of Mr. Boss from home increased their agitation. Mrs. Boss, however, concluded to keep the matter quiet until further developments, and nothing was said of it in public until after the departure of SEEDS for St. Louis, on Sunday, on the steamer *Melnotte*, of which he was pilot, and the return of Mr. Boss, on Monday.

Immediately after hearing the circumstances from his family, the latter procured a warrant to be issued for the arrest of SEEDS, when it was discovered that he had gone to St. Louis. Telegraphic dispatches were then sent to ports along the river and to St. Louis authorizing his arrest, but no replies to any have been received.

OHIO WOOL PRODUCT.—The Ohio wool clip of 1857 is estimated to exceed that of 1856 by at least three million pounds. The counties in the centre of that State are now as famous for their fine wool as they formerly were for their great crops of wheat. The estimated value is $6,000,000.

George W. Matsell, Esq., late Chief of Police, returns from the West to the City to-day. He intends to make this old hunting-ground his home henceforth.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 4.

$1,200	U. S. St. 6s, ex int.	109	78	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	104¾
6,000	N. Y. St. 6s '73	109	50	do s30	104
5,000	Ohio St. 6s, '86	103	50	do s30	104¼
5,000	Michigan St. 6s.	91	50	Harlem Railroad	9
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	85½	100	Har. R. R. pr b10	20
5,000	Missouri State 6s.	79	100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	20⅛
3,000	Virginia 6s.	88½	20	do	20⅜
5,000	Ill. Registered Bs.	87½	50	do s3	20
3,000	Erie R. Bds. 1875	39	100	Reading Railroad	53¼
4,000	E. R. Con. Bs. '71	39½	840	do	53
1,000	La C. & M. L. G. B.	30	100	do b60	53
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds. c	85	100	do s60	51½
22	Union Bank	100½	300	do s30	52
10	Bank State of N. Y.	90	200	do s10	52
5	Bank of Commerce	92	70	M. S. & N. Ia. pf. S.	34¾
25	Am. Exchange Bk.	88	50	do	34½
50	Metropolitan Bank.	95	250	Panama Railroad	93½
20	Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.	75½	250	do	93
30	do	75	50	do s30	92½
100	Am. Coal Co.	22	25	do	93¼
11	Penn. Coal Co	61½	20	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	77
100	Cum. Coal Co	10⅛	50	do s10	75
50	Canton Co	17½	27	do	74½
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b60	75	200	do s10	74
10	do	74¾	50	do b30	74
63	do opg	75	50	do	73½
25	do b3	75	155	Clev. & Tol. R. R	44
30	do p&c	74¾	100	do	43¾
150	do opg	74⅝	300	do	43½
100	do	74⅞	100	do	43
175	Erie R. R.	18	250	do	43⅜
200	do s10	17½	50	do	43⅜
300	do	17¾	340	La Crosse & Mil. R.	12
200	do s3	17¾	300	do s5	11½
150	do	17⅝	200	do b10	12
200	do s10	17¼	100	do s10	11
100	do	17¾	180	do	11½
155	do	17⅝	35	C. B. & Quincey R.	62

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction to-day by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,000 Illinois Central 7s	Int. added	85½
$1,000 Missouri 6s	Int. added	78¾
$1,000 Sacramento 10s	Int. added	64
$2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R.	Int. added	7½
$5,000 Mineral Point R. R. 2d Mort. 8s	Int. added	50
20 shares Merchants' Bank, (scrip stock)		95
20 shares Metropolitan Bank		94¾
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.		97¾
10 shares Lorillard Fire Ins. Co		123¾
20 shares Corn Exchange Ins. Co.		144¼
18 Excelsior Ins. Co		100¾
20 shares Firemen's Ins. Co.		140
5 shares Metropolitan Ins. Co.		85¼

Also, the following by S. DRAPER:

$1,000 New-York and Harlem 7s	Int. added	67½
$1,000 Terre Haute and Alton 7s	Int. added	63
$2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. added	76½
$2,000 Memphis City 6s	Int. added	70
$2,000 Milwaukee and Beloit 8s	Int. added	20
$21,000 Cin., Hamilton & Dayton R.	Int. added	31½
$1,000 Evansv'le, Ind'lis & Clev. R. R.	Int. added	50
6 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Bonds		21
1 St. Louis, Chicago and Alton Railroad B'nd		21
4 Albany Extension Bonds		10
20 Buffalo, Corning and New-York R. R. Bonds		25½
10 shares North Am. Fire Ins. Co.		100½
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.		86
10 shares Bank of America		100
10 shares Bank of the Commonwealth		78
[illegible] shares Melville Gold Mining Co.		2 cts.
[illegible] shares Del., Lack. and Western R. R. Co.		8
[illegible] shares Hudson River Railroad Co.		19
[illegible] shares Central Railroad Co. of New-Jersey		15
120 shares Warren Railroad Co.		10
20 shares Clev. and Mahoning Railroad Co.		7½

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Mo. St. 6s	78¾	100	Reading R. R. snw	52
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90 s10	85	100	do bnw	52
1,000	do	84¾	100	do s5	52
1,000	Te. He. & Al. 2d m.	62	100	do b3	52
1,000	Mich. C. 8p c. 1st m.		50	M. So. & N. Ia. R.	19½
	8k F. Cnv. Bs.	83	75	do	19¼
29	Metropolitan Bank.	95	52	do b10	19¼
5	Mich. Cent. R. R.	55	100	Gal. & Chic. R. R. b10	73
200	Erie Railroad	16¾	14	do	72½
25	do	16½	1700	Clev. & Tol. R. R. s60	41½
250	do s30	16	100	do b3	43
50	Hudson River R. R.	20½	200	N. Y. Cent. R. opg	73½
100	do s3	20	100	do snw	72¾
750	La Crosse & Mi. RR.	11	150	do s30	72

FRIDAY, DEC. 4—P. M.

There was some disappointment felt among the bankers this morning at the non-receipt of the European mail by the *America* at Boston. The delay materially abridges the time for replying to the correspondence by the *Atlantic*, sailing at noon to-morrow. Most of the remittances that go forward by this opportunity are in Gold, as there is an indisposition among remitters, who have the ready cash, to buy 60-day bills at present asking rates, with the prospect of 10 ℔ cent. per annum discount on the other side. Sight and short-sight bills are held at rates fully equivalent to the cost and expenses of sending the Gold itself. The Bullion Brokers have been very busy, both for this steamer and the *Africa*, sailing next Wednesday. The market has been cleared of assayed bars, and most of the Sovereigns unsold yesterday were taken to-day at $4 90@$4 91½. For American Gold Coin, shipping parcels, the Brokers are asking 100½@100⅝. Sight bills on London, 111⅛@111¼; short-sight Francs, 5.12½@5.10; Napoleons, gold, in less demand than English coin at the full rates qoted yesterday. We now quote buyers at $3 84@$3 85; sellers at $3 86@$3 87. Philadelphia funds steady at 97⅞@98⅛; Baltimore, 96½@96⅞; Richmond, 94@95; Boston, 99½@99⅞. The market for money keeps easy, with no large demand at call; some of the lenders accepting 6 ℔ cent. The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $72,820; paid out, $175,382; balance, $3,955,243.

The speculative sellers against the Stock list have suddenly multiplied within a day or two, and after the first call this forenoon, prices yielded very decidedly to the preponderating movement of the *Bears*. The contracts at 30@60 days, options of the seller, are larger and more numerous, the supply of cash stock on the Street not admitting of very free sales for immediate delivery. The difference made this afternoon on Cleveland and Toledo was 1½ ℔ cent. Sales of 1,700 shares, seller 60 days, at 41½, while 43 ℔ cent. was paid for Saturday. Some other of the Railroad shares in like proportion. New-York and Erie, which brought 18 ℔ cent. cash on the opening of the first board, sold at 16, seller 30 days. New-York Central closed at 72¾@73, against 75 ℔ cent. yesterday. Galena sold down to 72½ ℔ cent., and Rock Island to 74. After the Second Board, the market was a shade steadier. The general fall in prices induced the suspicion on the street, and even gave rise to the rumor that later and less favorable news was in town from England, *via* Cape Race, but we could trace the report to no reliable evidence that the Collins steamer had yet been boarded off Newfoundland; nor is there any reasonable ground to suppose that her accounts will prove, financially, less favorable for this side than by the *America*.

The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the public expenditure for the next fiscal year amount in the gross to $74,064,755. If the full budget should be voted by Congress, besides supplying the usual deficiencies which occur at the close of the current term, the probability is that quite a large issue of Treasury Notes will be demanded to carry on the Government. The prospect for any considerable increase in the Customs revenue is quite remote.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $544,506, against $1,700,333 the week ending Dec. 6, last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	83	$23,334	294	$101,009	183	$54,601
Man. of Cotton	96	20,090	468	121,737	119	28,974
Man. of Silk	49	18,883	140	133,336	64	38,832
Man. of Flax	39	7,204	122	30,640	24	4,606
Miscellaneous	849	15,804	430	72,519	45	12,395
Total	1,126	$85,265	1,454	$459,241	435	$139,408
		459,241				85,265
Total Entered		$544,506	Total Marketed			$224,673

Mr. PAUL SPOFFORD having resigned the office of President of the Bank of the Commonwealth, Mr. EDWARD HAIGHT, late Vice-President, has been appointed President. Mr. SPOFFORD will retain his position as a member of the Board of Directors.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Per America. LONDON, Friday, Nov. 20, 1857.

In our last we mentioned that on the afternoon of the 12th inst., the Government had authorized the Bank of England to exceed, if found needful, the fixed issue of its notes. This act of the Government gave rise to a more cheerful tone of feeling, which has not been fully maintained, owing to the numerous failures which have occurred amongst houses connected with the American, Swedish, and other branches of trade, arising chiefly from the non-receipt of remittances from America, and the great fall which has taken place in the prices of produce generally. The week has consequently been one during which great anxiety has been felt amongst the Mercantile community here and in the provinces.

The demand for discount accommodation at the Bank of England has been very active—increased no doubt by many of the ordinary channels of accommodation being closed. At one time apprehensions were entertained that the Bank of England might have further to raise the minimum rate of discount. But it is hoped that the step may not be needful, inasmuch as the foreign demand for specie has almost ceased, the arrivals from Australia are considerable, and the withdrawals from the Bank, in order to strengthen the position of Scotch and Irish Banks, have stopped, the run upon them having now nearly subsided. Very extensive transactions have taken place in the Public Funds. Large amounts have been thrown upon the market by our Banking Institutions. The public have, however, on the other hand, continued to be large purchasers. Monies formerly lodged on deposit have apparently been withdrawn, and so invested. The price of Consols has consequently been well maintained. We quoted them last week at 89⅛@¾ for money and 89¾@⅞ for the account; the fluctuations have been trifling and our quotations to-day are 89¾@⅞ for money, and 90⅛@¼ for the account.

A fair amount of business has been transacted in American securities. The better accounts brought by the late steamers have imparted some life to the market, but the position of monetary affairs checks much tendency to advance. Transactions have taken place in Illinois Central Construction Bonds, at 72@74. Freeland Bonds at 74, and in the shares at 13@12½@12¾@12 discount; in New-York Central shares, at 73@72@74; in Michigan Central 1869 Bonds, at 79; in Pennsylvania First Mortgage, at 80, and in New-York and Erie shares, at 14. Some purchases of State Stocks have been made in most cases at rather higher prices.

Business in Manchester remains almost suspended, owing to want of confidence amongst all classes of buyers, and where transactions take place they are generally at the lowest rates of last week. The working of the Mills on half time is very prevalent. The Liverpool Cotton Market has been very quiet. The sales for the week amount to about 20,500 bales, with great irregularity in prices.

The state of the Money Market and imports from France have rather depressed our Corn Markets. English Wheat has declined 4s., and foreign fully 2s. ℔ quarter. We quote American White, 56s.@58s.; Red, 52s.@54s. per quarter. Flour, 28s.@30s. ℔ barrel. Indian Corn, Yellow, 36s.; pure White, 38s. ℔ 480 ℔s. Linseed Cakes are lower; and in Cloverseed there is no business.

Rails continue very flat and prices are nominal, say £6 ℔ ton. ROBERT BENSON & CO.

The Harlem Road.

From the New-York Tribune.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company advertise in another column to receive proposals for a new issue of mortgage bonds, to fund the floating debt of the Company, amounting to nearly $750,000. Subscriptions are invited from all holders of the securities and stock of the Company. The bonds bear 7 ℔ cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are redeemable in ten years. Preference in the subscription is given:

1. To holders of the unsecured bonds of the Company, payable in 1858, '59, '61, '67 and '72.
2. To holders of outstanding extension certificates.
3. To holders of preferred stock.

Payments are to be made as follows: 40 ℔ cent. in cash, and 60 ℔ cent. at par in unsecured bonds, extension certificates or preferred stock, at any time before January 15th next. Any of the liabilities of the Company which are due, and constituting part of the floating debt, to be received as cash. These bonds will be secured by a mortgage on the whole road, its franchises, real estate, and rolling stock, subject to the first and second mortgages already given; but this mortgage will be a *first lien* upon extension certificates issued for the construction of 50 miles of road from Dover Plains to Chatham, amounting to $1,524,000—which certificates are now hypothecated as security for the floating debt. A sinking fund of $30,000 per annum is also provided for, if that sum is earned over and above expenses and interest, to be invested in these bonds as it accumulates.

The loan is intended to relieve the road of the claims on which Messrs. VANDERBILT and DREW are indorsers, and to give to the subscribers the same security which these gentlemen now hold, thus saving the stockholders and unsecured creditors from an entire extinction of their interest in the property.

The indebtedness of the Company, Oct. 31, was: In unsecured bonds, $550,407 71; 1st mortgage do., $571,000; 2d mortgage, $951,000; floating debt, $750,000—making a total of $4,822,497 71, exclusive of $188,572 35 in real estate bonds and mortgages. The receipts of the road since it was opened to Chatham have been as follows:

For the six months ending Sept. 30, 1852	$408,227 39
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1853	909,366 52
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1854	935,061 02
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1855	1,035,577 45
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1856	1,040,399 24
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1857	1,027,572 41

It will be seen that, except for the past year, there has been a gradual increase in the receipts. The falling off in 1857 is more than accounted for by the fact that in the previous years, under an arrangement in reference to through business, the Harlem Company received from the Hudson River Railroad Company about $70,000 per annum. Taking this into account, the traffic of the past year has increased $50,000 upon that of 1856.

The following statement is presented to show the receipts of the extension since it was opened for use in 1852:

Year ending March 31, 1853	$138,351 43
Six months ending Sept. 30, 1853—the fiscal year being changed	89,240 09
Year ending Sept. 30, 1854	201,624 84
Year ending Sept. 30, 1855	229,358 57
Year ending Sept. 30, 1856	234,706 15
Year ending Sept. 30, 1857	225,025 66

Since the opening of the extension there has been an average increase of $18,000 ℔ annum on this 50 miles of road; and as the resources of the country through which it runs are yet less developed than those of the lower part of the road, this increase may reasonably be expected to continue.

Since its completion it has actually earned an average of 2¾ ℔ cent. ℔ annum upon $2,000,000 (the whole amount of certificates issued,) except for the past year, when, in consequence of the heavy expenditures and losses on through business, the rate earned has not been so great. The Company, it seems, have heretofore paid regular dividends of 3½ ℔ cent. upon the outstanding extension certificates, or an excess of 1 ℔ cent. over the absolute amount of earnings, which is all they are bound to divide.

The managers anticipate considerable increase of revenue from various sources, and a material reduction in expenses. They conclude an earnest appeal to those interested by expressing their conviction, based upon the results of the few months in which the Road has been under their charge, that, if the floating debt can be funded in the manner proposed and without much delay, the future may be looked forward to with hope, and even certainty.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per America. LONDON, Friday, Nov. 20—5 P.M.

There is hardly any improvement to notice in our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets this week, and the business transacted has been limited. The minimum Bank rate of Discount continues at 10 ℔ cent., and the demand for Money is still active. CONSOLS leave off 89⅞ for money, 90⅛@90¼ for the account. BAR SILVER 5s. 1¾d. MEXICAN DOLLARS 4s. 11½d. DOUBLOONS, Spanish 77s.; South American 75s.

COTTON—No sales to report. At Liverpool the demand is small; sales the 20,250 bales, and prices are ½d.@¾d. ℔ ℔. lower. LINSEED CAKES in less demand, and rather lower.

The CORN market is very dull, and prices of English Wheat 3s.@4s. ℔ quarter lower. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 51s. 8d. on 91,010 quarters returned.

COCOA—260 bags, indirect import, realized 91s. 6d. for fine fine red Trinidad; 82s. mixed quality; St. Lucia, 71s.@72s.

In COFFEE the transactions during the week have been unimportant.

COPPER quiet, without change in prices.

HEMP—Russian is about 20s. cheaper; 95 tons were partly sold. St. Petersburg clean at £29 10s.@£29 15s.

LINSEED on the spot continues very quiet. We quote Bombay 56s.@57s.; Calcutta, 54s., and Taganrog, 53s., nominal.

OILS—Sperm has been sold at £70; other Fish nominal. Rape is quoted 40s. for Brown; 43s.@44s. for Refined. Olive—Mogadore has been sold at £49; Malaga is nominally £53, and Gallipoli £55. Linseed has receded to 30s. In Cocoa Nut hardly anything doing; Ceylon nominally 44s.@44s. 6d.; Cochin 46s. @47s. Palm, sellers of fine Lagos at 42s.

RUM—Dull, and sales difficult even at lower rates; some fair Demerara has been sold at 2s. 3d., and St. Kitts at 2s. 2d.

RICE—The market is much depressed; we quote middling to good middling white Bengal 10s.@10s. 6d., and Moonghy 8s. 6d.

SALTPETRE—Business limited to actual requirements, for which about 700 bags have been sold at lower prices, viz.: 3¾@3½ ℔s. ref. at 42s. for cash, and 43s. on usual terms. The stock in London is 6,710 tons, against 2,991 in 1856, and 4,481 in 1855. The total quantity delivered to Nov. 14, 1857, is 10,912 tons, against 15,076 in '56, and 13,739 in '55.

SPICES—Pepper: 541 bags middling to good bright Borneo kind, have been offered in sale and bought in at 5½d.@5¾d., but since sold at a trifle under these rates; and 500 bags good Singapore have been disposed of privately at 4½d. for cash. Pimento inactive. Cassia Lignea: a parcel of 700 boxes imported from New-York, was sold at auction from 102s.@106s., being about 20s.@25s. below the previous nominal quotations.

SUGAR—The market opened with considerable activity, and prices advanced 1s.@2s. ℔ cwt., with a fair amount of business, but the inquiry has since subsided, and the above-mentioned improvement has been lost. Of West India the sales are 2,800 hhds.; and of 20,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction about one half found buyers. Of Foreign, 969 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, about half of indirect import, were realised at 40s. 6d.@42s. 6d. for good mid. to good grayish yellow, and 36s. 6d.@38s. for brown to mid. yellow (12s. 8d. duty;) 174 hhds. 37 bbls. Porto Rico, part sold at 39s.@44s. 6d. for mid. grayish to good bright yellow; 1,584 boxes Havana, one third washed, were sold at 37s. 6d.@40s. for low to good mid. yellow, the remainder (sound) were chiefly bought in. The private transactions for the week comprise 4,800 boxes Havana at 39s. for No. 9½ to 10; 41s. for No. 11 to 11½; 44s. for No. 13 to 13½ (duty 13s. 10,) and 52s. 6d. for florettes (duty 16s.;) 1,500 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 34s. 6d.@43s. 6d.; 100 tons unclayed Manila at 31s.; 400 hhds. Melado at 28s.

TEA—There has been an improved demand, and common Congous have been sold at 1s. 1d. ℔ ℔. The market is quiet again, and prices about ½d. lower.

In WHALEBONE nothing doing, and quotations nominal.

TALLOW—St. Petersburg Y. C. is quiet at 47s.@47s. 6d, for all the year, and 48s. for the Spring.

TIN—English remains without alteration in value. Foreign is lower; Straits sold at 102s. 6d.

TURPENTINE—Rough has been sold at 8s. 6d.@8s. 3d. Spirits, 31s.@31s. 6d. for American in casks.

In AMERICAN STOCKS scarcely any transactions have taken place this week. BARING BROS. & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per America. LIVERPOOL, Friday Nov. 20, 1857.

COTTON—Opened firmly in the early part of the week at the advance noted in our last. Since Tuesday, however, there has been a great pressure on the part of holders to sell, and yesterday prices had declined to as low a point as they ruled on that day week, the recovery having been entirely lost. Market to-day a shade better. Sales 2,000 bales. Imports this week 11,557 bales. Total sales 20,530 bales; of which speculators took 3,480, and exporters 2,250, leaving to the trade 14,800 bales.

QUERCITRON BARK—Has attracted considerable attention at the reduced prices, and a large business has been done at 6s. 9d.@7s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for Baltimore, and 8s. 9d.@9s. for Philadelphia.

LARD—Is very dull, and although holders would accept 60s., no transactions have taken place.

TALLOW—Opened firmly in the early part of the week at an advance of 2s. ℔ cwt., but has since declined, and closes at 48s. for P. Y. C. and North American. For delivery first three months of next year, 49s. is asked. Stock in London estimated at 40,000 casks, against 15,000 same week last year.

BEEF—There has been scarcely anything done this week, and the few retail sales made have been at a decline of 5s. ℔ tierce on inferior description, and about former rates for prime.

PORK—Nothing doing. Nominal value 80s.@85s.; but Irish is offering for forward delivery at the latter figure.

BACON—Very quiet, and is offering at reduced prices without bringing forward buyers.

CHEESE—A large quantity was put up to auction on Tuesday, principally of medium quality, but there being no bids, except at a decline of 4s.@6s. ℔ cwt., the bulk was withdrawn. Since then, however, the above decline has been submitted to.

Since our last the demand for all articles of the trade has partaken more of the nominal than real character, and there has been almost a complete cessation of business.

The lower classes of Red WHEATS have been somewhat pressed for sale, and considerably reduced prices would have to be accepted to effect same.

INDIAN CORN has also been more freely offered, and is obtainable at a further reduction in price.

Deliveries of WHEAT from our own farmers for the past week consist of 91,010 qrs., against 169,848 qrs. same week last year. Average price 51s. 8d. ℔ qr., against 64s. 4d corresponding week last year.

Our market this morning was only slenderly attended, and but a very limited business again resulted in any article of the trade. Prices of most articles are somewhat irregular. White WHEAT may be written 2d.@3d. ℔ 70 ℔s. cheaper, and Red about 2d. The low price we have now arrived at attracts some attention, but at the moment people are not generally disposed to increase their engagements.

FLOUR was most difficult of sale, and the late arrivals of bbls. are offering freely at a decline of 1s.@2s. ℔ bbl., which puts a stop to any demand for Irish.

INDIAN CORN—Was in very slow request at 6d.@9d. ℔ qr. decline on mixed and yellow, but white, from scarcity, was held at former rates.

OATS—Slow demand, at 1d. ℔ 45 ℔s. decline, and MEAL most difficult of sale, although offered at less money.

Imports from Nov. 13 to 19 inclusive, consist of 14,981 qrs. WHEAT, 3,740 qrs. INDIAN CORN, 3,227 sacks and 8,762 bbls. FLOUR. Exports for same period, 4,905 qrs. WHEAT, 3,043 qrs. INDIAN CORN, 1,373 sacks and 1,479 bbls. FLOUR.

We quote the value of American White WHEAT 6s. 8d.@6s. 11d.; extra 7s.@7s. 6d.; red 5s. 9d.@6s. 6d.; extra 6s. 8d.@7s. 2d. ℔ 70 ℔s. Baltimore, Philadelphia and Ohio FLOUR 25s.@26s. 6d.; Western Canal 24s.@25s. 6d. ℔ bbl. INDIAN CORN, Mixed and Yellow, 34s. 6d.@35s.; White 41s. ℔ 480 ℔s.

RICHARDSON BROTHERS & CO.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Dec. 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and lower; sales of 600 bbls., at $4 25@$4 50 for superfine Upper Lake, and $4 87½@$5 for ordinary extra Ohio and Canada. WHEAT lower; sales of 45,000 bushels, at 72c. for Chicago Spring, 74c.@76c. for Milwaukee Club, and $1 04 for White Canada. CORN firm. OATS lower; sales of 20,000 bushels, at 30c.@31c. WHISKY dull; sales of 78 bbls., at 20c. *Imports for the twenty-four hours ending noon to-day*—12,000 bushels Flour; 100,000 bushels Wheat. Weather fair.

OSWEGO, Friday, Dec. 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR is in moderate demand, and prices are unchanged. There is a good inquiry for WHEAT, with sales of 4,300 bushels Chicago Spring at 83c; buyers are generally under this quotation. *Lake Imports*—4,400 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—3,300 bushels Barley.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 4—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull at 53c. CORN drooping. OATS quiet. *Shipments to Buffalo*—800 bbls. Flour; 15,000 bush. Wheat. *Receipts*—1,100 bbls. Flour; 3,600 bush. Wheat; 600 bush. Corn. The weather is mild.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday.—First Board.*—$1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s. '83, 70; $1,500 Schuylkill Navigation 6s. '82, 61½; $2,500 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s 54½; $3,500 do., 54; $500 do., 53½; $3,000 Trenton Railroad 6s, 67; $1,200 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 84½; $300 City 6s, C. & P., 84½; $500 Elmira Railroad 1st 2d mort., 51; 5 Morris Canal Preferred, 91; 5 Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¼; 12 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 98; 12 Reading Railroad, 27; 1,200; New-Creek, ½; 50 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 18⅛; 8 Bank of Pennsylvania, 14¼; 1 do., 14½; 12 do., 14½; 25 Louisville Bank, 108; 9 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 52; 1 Mechanics' Bank, 23¾; 10 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank Camden, 40.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 111; Philadelphia 6s, 84@84½; Philadelphia Railroad, 6s, 84@84¼; Philadelphia 6s, new, 91@91½; Pennsylvania 5s, 84½@84¾; Reading Railroad, 26¾@27; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 74@75½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 81@86; Pennsylvania Railroad, 33@33¼; Morris Canal Consolidated, 46@48; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82 61½@61¾; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 11½@12; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 18@18¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 13@14; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st Mortgage 68@71; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d Mortgage, 50½@51; Long Island, 9⅞@10⅛; Vicksburg, 6⅞@7; Girard Bank, 9@9⅛; Lehigh Zinc, ⅞@1; Union Canal, 4¼@4½; New Creek, ⅜@⅝; Catawissa Railroad, 6⅞@7⅛.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Atlantic	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 5
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Fulton	New York	Havre	Dec. 12
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 16
America	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 16
Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 30
FROM EUROPE.			
New-York	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 18
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 25
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 25
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 28
North Star	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 2
Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 2
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 5
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 12
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 16
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	Dec. 5
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	Dec. 12

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Wm. Tapscott, from Liverpool—Richard M. Thompson, Patrick Kelly, Wm. Coyne, Henry Syddon.

In bark W. O. Alden, from Belize, Hond.—Wm. Davis, George E. Taylor.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 09 | Sun sets...... 4 33 | Moon rises.. 9 18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 10 46 | Gov. Island 11 30 | Hell Gate... 1 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Atlantic, Eldredge, Liverpool, E. K. Collins; Granada, Griffin, Havana and Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Ship John Lang, (Brem.,) Lanke, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron.

Barks J. W. Andrews, French, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; Alma, Allen, Gloucester, J. B. Sardey.

Brigs Henrietta, Webb, Bermuda, ——; D. Webster, Williams, Savannah, Eagle & Hazard; Milton, Potter, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Graeve; Black Hawk, Sparks, Bermuda, C. & E. J. Peters; A. Owen, Ray, Nuevitas, Thos. Owen & Sons; Louisa Augusta, Worisca, Trieste, Symes & Huffer; Andrews, Ellems, Havana, W. W. Russell.

Schooners G. O. Bigelow, (Br.,) Whittier, Bermuda, Penniston & Jones; Davison, Abrams, Norfolk, Van Brunt & Slaght; G. M. Robertson, Morrow, Philadelphia, Penniston & Jones; Old Dominion, Smith, Cienfuegos, R. W. Trundy.

Sloop W. D. Mangum, Russell, Taunton, master.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Ship Excelsior, Swift, Liverpool Oct. 26, with mdse. and 184 passengers to S. Thompson's Nephew.

Ship Henry Clay, Caulkins, Liverpool 23 ds., with mdse. and 118 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Has had a pilot on board 3 ds.

Ship Annawan, MacNair, Havre Nov. 1, with mdse. and 356 passengers to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Ship Stag Hound, (of Boston,) Peterson, Foo-chow-foo Aug. 13, sailed from Anjier Sept. 26, with teas, silks, &c., to Thompson & Tappan. 3d inst., off Sandy Hook, Chas. Sheehan, of Liverpool, a seaman, fell from the skysail masthead, striking the fore topsail yard, and was lost overboard.

Ship Wm. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool Nov. 10, with mdse. and 410 passengers to W. & J. Tapscott.

Ship Louisiana, Muller, Bremen 39 ds., with mdse. and 295 passengers to C. Luling.

Bark W. O. Alden, Megill, Belize, Hond., Nov. 7, with mahogany, logwood, sarsaparilla, &c., to F. Alexandre.

Bark Avelia, Davis, Bahia 30 ds., with coffee to George Mohe & Co.

Bark Roanoke, Parker, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Experienced heavy weather.

Bark Oliver J. Hayes, Shiverick, Buenos Ayres, Oct. 17, with wool, hides, &c., to W. W. DeForrest & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Seneca, Fenhagen, for Rosario.

Brig Amanda Jane, (of Newport,) Dorr, Bordeaux Oct. 21, with brandy, fruit and 1 passenger to Metcalf & Duncan.

Brig Matilda, (of Boston,) Richardson, Ocho Rios, Ja., 24 ds., with pimento, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. Nov. 15, ran ashore on Cape Antonio; hove overboard deck load of logwood, when she came off without receiving any damage.

Brig Velocipede, (Br.) MacDonald, Halifax 9 ds., with fish to master. 25th ult., in a heavy blow, lost foretop-gallantmast and jibboom.

Brig Hope, Biddle, Belize, Hond., Nov. 13, with logwood, &c., to S. W. Lewis. Left no Am. vessels. Last evening, off Sandy Hook, was run into by schr. George Crawford, which carried away the Hope's jibboom, head gear, &c. The G. C. had her mainsail tore and boat stove.

Brig Phoenician, (Br., of Newport,) Evans, Malaga Sept. 23, and Gibraltar Oct. 12, with fruit, &c., to Draper & Devlin.

Schr. Montrose, Winslow, Galveston 23 ds., with cotton to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Frances Satterly, Hughes, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Transit, Davis, Sydney, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to R. Irwin & Co.

Schr. C. L. Bayles, Tooker, Virginia for New-Haven.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Wareham with nails.

Schr. Wonder, French, Providence, with mdse.

Sloop Jane Maria, Ward, Norwich.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Jackson, Baker, Baltimore 60 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

WIND—During the day, from N. to N. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Granada, Griffin, Havana and Aspinwall.
Brig John Boytnon, Blye, Port-au-Prince.

Memoranda.

The clipper ship Whirlwind, 1,000 tons, is now on the large Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

The ship S. H. Talbot, 700 tons, and bark Eagle, were yesterday afternoon taken on the large Balance Dock for repairs.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 25.—The schr. Samuel Bolton, Capt. Nichols, from New-York for Jacksonville, is a total loss on St. Augustine Bar. She was built in Scullтown, N. J., in 1851; was 159 tons; rates 2½, and valued at $5,000.

Disaster.

The ship Ariel, Cutler, from Shanghae for New-York, with a cargo of teas, (before reported,) was totally dismasted in a typhoon Sept. 4, while lying at anchor off Chasen Island, some 150 miles S. E. of Shanghae. The vessel was off a lee shore, still at anchor, but in a dangerous position, and may prove a total loss. She had only one light anchor down, the others being lost. A steamer from Shanghae had gone to her assistance. The vessel and cargo are insured in the United States for $300,000. The ship John Jay, which arrived at Hong Kong Sept. 24, reports having furnished cable and anchor to ship Ariel. She lay by the A. until the latter was taken in tow Sept. 17 by steamer Meteor bound to Shanghae. The hull of the A. [illegible] and in good order.

Whalers.

Spoken—Nov. 7, lat. 17 20 S., lon. 34, bark Mary and Susan, Stuart, from New-Bedford, on a cruise; had two small whales.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 23, in the Straits of Sunda, was signalized ship Chile, from New-York for Hong Kong.

Oct. 20, off the Cape, was signalized ship Judith, bound round the Cape, to load.

Nov. 18, lat. 24 15, lon. 77 28, bark Truman, of Orleans, from New-Orleans, bound E.

Nov. 22, lat. 28 44, lon. 80 04, ship Sheffield, of and from New-Orleans for Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, Oct. 17, ships Leodus, Bradford, [illegible] Boston for East Indies; Antelope, Clark, hence, do; Aymar, Sawyer, hence; barks Wanderer, Canfield, [illegible] and for Boston, soon; Albers, Gregory, from do.; [illegible] California, Bursley, do., for Boston; Little Lizzie, [illegible]den, do., unc.; Edwin, Carter, from Boston, unc.; Le[illegible] Stinson, do. do.; Dawn, Chase, from and for New-York; brigs Volante, Sardie, from Valparaiso, unc.; Kentucky, Nichols, hence, unc.; Mary Staples, do. do.; Ohio, Boneto, Upton, from Calcutta for New-York, ldg.

At Bahia, Nov. 4, bark Creole, Coffin, for Rio Janeiro in 2 or 3 ds.; Virginia Estelle, Wilkins, for Hampton Roads; brig W. H. Brune, Knight, for Rio Janeiro in 2 or 3 ds.

At Ocho Rios, Jam., Nov. 18, schr. Caroline Grant, for New-York in 7 ds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION FOR CASH.
OUR UNRIVALLED STOCK OF FINE CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, PARIAN BRONZES, CLOCKS, CHANDELIERS, PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY,

Must positively be reduced one half, and we are therefore offering our goods for cash at prices lower than they have ever been sold in the United States.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.

Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

THE BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD CO.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

This Company continues to manufacture their superior
PREMIUM WHITE LEAD,
Being one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in the country, for manufacturing
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD AND LITHARGE,
FROM THE RAW MATERIAL.

Purchasers of their brands may rely on procuring the genuine article, on the most favorable terms for cash or credit.

They are always prepared to execute with promptness all orders for their various grades and qualities of
LEAD AND ZINC PAINT,
Dry or in Oil.

Business Address—No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

N. B. Purchasers should beware of the numerous bogus brands which fill the market.

PRINTING BY STEAM.
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
is put up in small packages, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.

PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

HUDSON COUNTY—SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—EDWIN A. STEVENS, CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON and RICHARD S. CONOVER, Executors of JOHN C. STEVENS, deceased—Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.—Dated this 27th day of November, A. D., 1857.—On application of the above-named Executors, it is ordered that said Executors give public notice to the creditors of the estate of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Hudson, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the Hoboken City *Standard* and New-York *Times* for the same space of time, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said Executors. By order. E. W. KINGSLAND,
n30-law2mM Surrogate.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY SAILOR and JOHN R. SANK against JOHN B. KOMPF—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and two dollars and ninety-five cents, with interest from the 5th day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1857.

VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in said Clerk's Office on the 28th day of November, 1857.

VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
Plaintiffs' Attorney's,
n30-law6wM No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN DEEN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament, and administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of which JOHN DEEN, deceased, died intestate, at his store, No. 79 Water-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated Oct. 16, 1857. JOHN L. DEEN,
o19-law6mM* Executor and Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PARKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, in 14th-st., near 3d-av., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated Nov. 24, 1857.
n30-law6mM* IRA A. KIMBALL, JR., Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRISTED, late of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, clergyman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 20, 1857.
WILLIAM E. SEDGWICK,
je22-law6mM* Administrator with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. S. CARPENTIER, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 18, 1857. PHILIP C. SIMMONS, Administrator.
jy20-law6mM*

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Manitowoc and Mississippi Railroad Company, and of the Bonds of the villages of Manitowoc and Menasha, Wisconsin, will present the same to Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys, No. 69 Wall-st. Parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the bonds of this Company, except those numbered from one to fifty inclusive, as all others have been surreptitiously obtained; and also against purchasing any of the Village Bonds of the village of Menasha, Wisconsin, numbered from one to twenty six inclusive, as the same were improperly delivered, the Company having received no consideration therefor.

MAGNOLIA, EAST FLORIDA.—THE HOUSE opened at this place by the subscriber two years since, as a residence for persons desiring to spend the Winter in a mild climate, will be ready for the coming season about the 1st of November. The climate is dry and healthful and the woods abound in game of all kinds. Magnolia is easy of access, being on the bank of the St. Johns' River, about 50 miles from its mouth. Safe and commodious steamers from Charleston and Savannah land regularly here, connecting with the well-known steamships from New-York and Philadelphia.

By this route the journey is made in four days at a cost of about $30. The journey may also be made as far as Savannah by Railroad.

Dr. BENEDICT, who resides at Magnolia, will take charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care.

More particular information may be obtained by letter addressed to DR. BENEDICT, Magnolia, Florida.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 201 6th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent, on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
R. BUCK, Cashier.